

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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## BY-ELECTION MAY DECIDE IN BRITAIN COALITION'S FUTURE

Result Expected to Show Whether the Present Government System Is Worn Out

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 18—Crystallization has commenced in the thick political liquid which still seethes fiercely over the hot pre-election gas burners of the British parliamentary laboratory. The steaming precipitate which Austen Chamberlain, Government leader in the House of Commons, will draw into his dipper at the Conservative meeting he has called here for tomorrow may yet be affected by the result of the Newport election that is going on today. This election will decide far more than the possession of a particular seat in the House of Commons. The contest is three-cornered, as independent Conservatives, Labor and Liberals all have candidates.

The Liberal representative is independent and hardly hopes to succeed, but the entire Coalition Liberal organization is backing him if only to teach the independent Conservatives a lesson that the revolt against the Coalition is to let Labor win. The measure of support which the independent Conservative receives, therefore, at the Newport polls will be the acid test of the Ditchard claim that the Coalition is worn out and that Mr. Lloyd George and what he stands for can now be defied.

### Junior Unionists Meet

Apart from the Newport election, importance attaches to the fact that the junior Unionist members of the Government, whose attitude hitherto has been doubtful, held a meeting here yesterday which resulted in a deputation to Mr. Chamberlain, with whom they are understood to have come to terms.

Coming and going in ministerial circles continues, but the Daily Mail, one of the principal organs hostile to Mr. Lloyd George, begins to talk knowingly of a postponement of the date of the general election until January. The attempt to rush the situation has thus for the moment failed, though it is not yet apparent how permanent the check may be. Both sides publish lists of members of the ministry they count upon as supporters, but these cannot be relied upon. Lord Curzon, for example, is claimed for and against the Coalition.

One news agency went so far yesterday as to include Lord Curzon's name in the list of those present at Lord Salisbury's Ditchard meeting, which took place in the afternoon, and although this was corrected in later reports the impression was abroad that the sympathies of this influential minister were with the insurgents. Like Mr. Bonar Law, however, Lord Curzon has not yet declared himself, and until tomorrow's fateful Conservative meeting it would be premature to estimate how representative men of his class will throw the great weight they carry.

### Conservative Decision Awaited

Opposition posters ask why Mr. Chamberlain proposes to exclude from this meeting all but the Coalition Unionists of the House of Commons and the Unionist ministers of the House of Lords. The answer, however, is simple, since it is upon the authority of a precisely similarly constituted assembly that Mr. Chamberlain holds office as official head of the Conservative Party. He has summoned all those to whom he is answerable, therefore, and it is their judgment which will decide the possession of the Conservative machine and which the combatants now are gathered.

The failure of Mr. Chamberlain to secure a decisive majority at tomorrow's meeting would mean the substitution of a dangerous group government for the Coalition. A big vote of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## TURKS DEMAND RETROCESSION OF ISLANDS IN THE ÆGEAN SEA

British Foreign Office Contents Itself With Pointing Out to Kemal International Character of Question

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 18—The proposal that the British Foreign Office convene an informal meeting of allied experts to discuss the financial and economic clauses of the projected Turkish treaty is a praiseworthy attempt to minimize the dangers inherent in the now unavoidable delay in reaching a settlement of the Near Eastern question. It will probably be well into December before Britain can send fully authorized plenipotentiaries to the full conference, and meantime the idea of a further ministerial parley between Britain, France and Italy alone is disliked in London, while it is understood that Paris still regards a plenary conference of the allied and associated powers with disfavor.

There is no reason, however, why progress should not be made with a reconsideration of very complicated technical matters. They occupy most pages of the old Treaty of Sèvres and already have been subjected to modification at successive gatherings of experts. They represent in the main general international issues in which the interests of Britain, France and Italy are paramount. Furthermore, the proposed meeting will have to take place sometime and since the reports of experts merely serve for guidance of the respective govern-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## ALLIES EXPECTED TO DEFER BRUSSELS MEETING ON DEBTS

Britain Urging Delay in View of Impending Election—Barthou Project May Be Approved

PARIS, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The postponement of the proposed conference at Brussels on reparations and inter-allied debts, the date of which had been tentatively set for December, is foreseen in well-informed quarters here. The British Government is urging delay for two reasons: first, that the meeting would be premature and run the risk of failure, and second, that the political situation in England was making it increasingly difficult to arrange in advance the plan for consideration of such vital questions as the cancellation of debts and the reduction of the German indemnity.

France has not yet made known her views on the suggested delay, but it is believed she will not oppose the fixing of a later date provided it be well understood that the conference has not been abandoned.

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Oct. 18—Raymond Poincaré today is expected to approve the

## GERMANS INCREASE TAX ON FOREIGNERS

Living Expenses Raised by 100 Per Cent—French to Enter Energetic Protest

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Oct. 18—The French Embassy here will protest energetically to the Wirth Government against what it holds is a clear-cut violation by Germany of Article 267 of the Versailles Treaty in permitting the Berlin municipal authorities to make effective a tax decree in which the levy against foreigners in Berlin is increased by 100 per cent. The decree, which became effective yesterday, provides that all persons save Germans and German-Austrians who were not in this city on Jan. 1 last shall be taxed 80 per cent of the amount of their hotel bill or the cost of their pension (boarding house) or furnished flat.

It is held that the decree constitutes distinct discrimination against nationals of the allied and associated powers, especially since the tax on the Germans is placed at from 2 to 40 per cent. A score of complaints against the ordinance was sent to the American Embassy yesterday, and it is not improbable that the United States Ambassador will later enter the protest of his Government against the measure. This is but one of the numerous instances—although it is probably the most flagrant—violations, both in the letter and intent of the Treaty by Germany within the last few months.

Practically everywhere, foreigners are forced to pay many times what Germans are charged. The attention of the Reparations Commission was called to this not long ago, and the ruling was that it could not be considered a violation of the Treaty so long as this alleged discrimination was confined to the channels of trade between private individuals or companies. Later, however, it extended to Government-controlled institutions and agencies.

The manager of leading hotels in Berlin told The Christian Science Monitor representative that this tax increase would serve to drive many foreigners from Berlin. The extent of the levy may be better understood when it is known that the price of hotel accommodation increased 100 per cent or more in the last month, which in itself meant a big increase in the tax returns to the Government from this source. Now, when the tax is doubled, it means at least 200 per cent increase in the levy against foreigners.

## PRESIDENT SEEKS PROSPERITY ERA

Message to Farmers Tells of Trend to Better Conditions in Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Belief that the farmer will be among the first to get substantial recognition in a "new era of activity and prosperity," now on the way, was expressed by President Harding in a letter written to Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and made public today at the White House. It was forwarded to the secretary to be read late today at a meeting of Republicans at Washington Court House, Ohio.

"Agricultural production is very nearly restored, taking the world as a whole; but agricultural prices are so low that it is apparent to all of us that the farmer is not being compensated," the president said. "The Washington Administration has recognized this condition and has done everything in its power to restore a normal balance between prices and costs of production."

The executive further declared a great deal already had been accomplished toward that end and added that the trend was "strongly toward better conditions for the farmer." The farmer was described by the President as "a captain of industry," the letter adding that elimination of competition among farmers would be impossible without sacrifice of the individualism "that still keeps the farm the real reservoir from which the Nation draws so many of the finest elements of its citizenship."

The President took occasion also to deplore any movement by the farmers looking toward decrease of production, and said the natural result of such a movement would be famine prices. He commanded Mr. Wallace for the administration of the Department of Agriculture.

"Our own country, as evidenced by every index of business and commercial conditions," the letter continued, "is on the way now to a new era of activity and prosperity. In that new era we can be very sure that the farmer will be among the first to get the substantial recognition which he needs and must have for what he has done to make these improved circumstances possible."

### MILL TO REOPEN SOON

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 18 (Special)—The textile spinning company closed for the last two years, will resume operating soon, according to stockholders. The mill closed with the industrial depression. Later, it is said, inability to agree among stockholders on a management policy caused further delay in reopening.

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## SOVIET REDS CONTINUE VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Oct. 18—  
DISPATCHES from China claim a series of successes for the Red Army of the Far Eastern Republic in its drive against the Whites in the direction of Vladivostok.

Partisans of the Reds report that they blew up General Kappel's troop train near Grodok, 100 miles northwest of Vladivostok, on Oct. 18, killing or wounding many soldiers. The Whites are understood to be entrenched in the region of Nikolok and Ussuri, where they are bringing up ammunition and artillery in preparation for a stand.

## SOUTH IS EXPECTED TO NAME THE NEXT LEGION COMMANDER

Delegates to Convention Parade at New Orleans—Important Business Yet to Come Up

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—Members of the American Legion, following a brisk business session, paraded today, more than 30,000 men "falling in" when the ranks were formed. The beautiful autumn weather added zest to the event.

Through miles of narrow, stone-paved streets, down the broad concourse of Canal Street, winding in and out along the tortuous courses of the Vieux Carré (old town), established by the Spanish and French founders of New Orleans, marched the veterans of 1918.

Borne by men who carried them to victory four years ago went the national colors, flanked by silken keys from Legion posts in every state of the Union, and from Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Africa, and China.

Announcement at today's business session by Alvin M. Owsley of Texas that he would accept nomination as national commander, if it was offered him, appeared to be crystallizing the sentiment of the south.

It is generally believed here that the south will name the next national commander and that, according to present indications, the choice lies between Mr. Owsley and Matthew Murphy, an attorney, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Owsley, a former Attorney-General of Texas, and chairman for two years of the Americanization Commission of the legion, bought in a report this week, as spokesman of that commission, in which it was declared that a "deliberate effort is being made to inject a pro-German account of the World War into school textbooks in many parts of America.

The report also contained a declaration in favor of total exclusion of immigrants from the United States and asserted anew the stand of the legion in opposition to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States Government.

Greetings from the British Legion signed by the Prince of Wales and General Haig, commander-in-chief of the British Army, were brought to today's session by Maj. J. B. Brumell-Cohn, a member of the British Parliament, who told of the progress of the British organization. He advocated co-operation between the two.

An enlisted man, he said, heads the British Legion and his support includes both the Prince of Wales and General Haig, working on a common footing.

"May I say a few words to you Americans," he said, "our blood brothers and speakers of the same language?" There is no limit to what you and we can achieve, so long as we start out with the same object. It is impossible for the United States and Great Britain ever to disagree. We may quarrel between ourselves, like members of a family, but out in the open, we must always be on the same side.

The hope of the world rests with you in America. I put it up to you that you cannot keep out of world politics, however much you may wish to do. The world is so small, owing to the facilities of communication and transit, that if one country only in the world is ostracized, it means that the rest of the world is in a state of chaos. I appeal to you, here, to join with us across the seas in Europe, to come and help us to solve our problems over there. You helped the Allies in the war. Come and help us in peace."

With an unexpectedness that left many delegates to the convention hardly realizing what had happened, the committee on time and place for holding the next national convention yesterday brought in its report, awarding the convention to San Francisco, Cal.

## SOVIET GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO CHINA

PEKING, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The Soviet Government at Moscow, through its envoy here, Adolph Joffe, has presented a flat demand to the Peking Foreign Office that China desist from permitting armed "white" forces to concentrate on Chinese territory for attacks on Siberian soil.

The Soviet Government freely charges that the authorities of North Manchuria are assisting the "whites" to deal a blow at the Russian people and enumerates in support of the charge a long series of attacks made against Siberian territory from China during the past three years.

## LOADED COAL CARS STAND IDLE FOR MILE AFTER MILE

Scranton Tracks Jammed With Trains of Anthracite—All Motionless

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Mile after mile of loaded coal cars are today standing motionless on the tracks of every railroad in the Scranton, Pa., anthracite field, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has discovered on a tour of that mining district.

This condition is variously attributed by persons interested in the matter to the manipulation of profiteers or to the lack of locomotives and other railway hauling equipment.

Bankers are Blamed

Discussing the railway shop crafts' strike and its effect on the coal situation, T. J. Maloney, head of the Lackawanna Federation of Shop Crafts in Scranton, said to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

"It is our honest conviction that the railroad officials would gladly settle the strike but they are dominated by a group of bankers who are controlling the situation. We believe these bankers plan to create an abnormal demand for coal in order to bring high prices and also to recoup the railroads for their strike losses."

One-third of the mines in the Scranton district, however, are idle and, in the territory covered by Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lehigh, Susquehanna, and Schuylkill counties, 40,000 miners are out of work because there are no empty cars ready to receive the coal these men can dig.

Henry Ford recently said, "It has been disclosed by recent events that the heart of the coal question is the separation of the consumer from the source of supply for the purpose of compelling him to pay more and more to the financial controllers of that supply. That is, the coal business now centers around coal but around centers of coal.

Three Miles of Coal Cars  
The condition of the other railroads in the vicinity of Scranton is similar to that of the Lackawanna. At Forty Fort, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., there are three tracks solidly covered with loaded coal cars for a distance of three miles. All these cars have stood there for the past week.

The movement of anthracite to the northwest is also being seriously obstructed by the car and power shortage, reports a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Buffalo, N. Y. The normal movement of hard coal from Buffalo is usually between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons a year. Present indications are that not more than 50 per cent of that tonnage can be moved before the close of the navigation season on the Great Lakes.

The inability of the railroads to handle grain as fast as it is being unloaded from the lake steamers is causing congestion in the elevators of the Buffalo district. Under normal conditions the railroads provide about 700 empty cars a day for the grain trade. At the present time, however, the average daily supply ranges only between 150 and 200 cars.

Two additional outlets are being provided for the grain pouring into Buffalo—one by way of the New York State Barge Canal and one by the Welland Canal to Montreal. The railroads have promised largely improved car supplies for Buffalo, which are awaited daily.

### LOCK OF ENGINE POWER

The Lackawanna is moving more coal perhaps than any other railroad in the Scranton district.

There are practically no facilities for storing coal near the mines and all that is dug must be immediately put into cars and sent away.

One day this week there were 1850 cars of coal in the classification and receiving sections of one of the yards of the D. L. & W. railroad at Scranton. In normal times at least one and one-half trains are dispatched from that point every hour. At present an average of only one train every four hours is dispatched. This congestion, it is said, is in large part created by the lack of engine power to take the cars away. If more trains are not

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## RUM RUNNERS HIDING ST. PIERRE WET GOODS IN DRIED FISH CARGOES

Deceptions Practiced by Skippers Ignored by Miquelon Merchants in All Lines, Who Handle Liquors Openly</

he saw at one time 14 Lunenburg, N. S., fisherman loading 5000 cases of mixed liquors. An icebreaker which was being utilized in the time of year an icebreaker normally is idle was being laden down with Scotch whisky in case at \$23 a case for Haig & Haig, \$21 for "Johnny Walker," \$24 for Dewar's Special, \$24 for Black & White, \$24 for White Horse, with from \$23 to \$27 for champagnes and \$21 for brandy. And all this goes "over the rail" for \$45 a case and upward.

And while the \$23 case goods advance to \$45 O. T. R., in the bootlegger's hands they advance still more rapidly in terms of dollars, for the bootlegger "spills" his case of Scotch into 24 bottles by simply adding water and alcohol so that the percentage of spirits and the taste remains the same in 24 quarts which have grown from 12. The bootlegger makes use of old bottles which contained Scotch before, and the venerable and battered label grows better seemingly with age and servitude. And these "spilt" goods sell at from \$30 a case upward.

To the exclusive clubs of those who can afford the prices, the bootlegger sells his smuggled Scotch at \$110 a case, and in such instances the purchaser oftentimes gets exactly what he pays for. The steward of the club comes in for his share in the business by charging the bootlegger 50 cents a bottle for the "empties," corks and labeled caps, which he had steamed off carefully before the bottle was set on the clubman's table.

#### Island Trade Not Innocent

The St. Pierre merchants have been represented as business men having nothing to do with the illegal and smuggling end of the Old to New World liquor transfer traffic.

Articles have been written in attempted description of the liquor traffic conducted so close to the coast of dry Newfoundland, and yet under the folds of the French flag, stating that the St. Pierre merchants sell their imported rum and whisky at such and such a price f. o. b. schooner or steamer or trawler, as the case may be, outright, and that their connection with the transaction ceases.

This is not the case. In many transactions the St. Pierre merchant "protects" the cargo till delivered "somewhere on the United States." He clears the vessels, under signature of her skipper, for a certain destination. If the schooner is captured or run down by a revenue cutter or shore her captain, the merchant protests, had no right to go there with his vessel. She was billeted for such and such a port and, as in the case of the Golden West, which William Miller, that well-known agent for St. Pierre merchants, had freed by the authorities, her capture was a mistake and nothing more, it is claimed. The skipper of the boat in trouble on his own behalf may plead getting off his course through running into fog banks or even the loss of an anchor furnishes a good excuse for being too close to shore. Usually clearance papers and a glib tongue suffice the ordinary schooner skipper who is hauled to by a revenue cutter unless caught actually handing the goods "over the rail."

While The Christian Science Monitor's representative was in St. Pierre, the steamer *Arcadia* which flies the French flag but may be owned in New York, came into the harbor with 5500 cases of Scotch whisky or 66,000 quarts which she had taken from the steamer *Digby* of the Furness-Witby Line at St. John's, Newfoundland bound from Liverpool to that port. Newfoundland being under prohibition regulations, the *Digby* had to tranship her cargo to the St. Pierre boat.

#### Fish to Hide Real Traffic

Names of a New York brokerage concern, a Boston firm doing business on the Commonwealth Fish Pier and a Gloucester concern are mentioned quite freely in St. Pierre by certain persons as concerns which acted as the consignees of many cargoes of St. Pierre bottled merchandise.

Investigation along the wharf and actual observation revealed the fact that fishing schooners are the favorite craft for transhipment to the United States and Canadian waters. The schooners readily lend themselves to camouflage and it is a simple matter to fill in around a square space in the hold with fish and then after the reserved space is filled by the real cargo of the vessel to cover her over with a layer of fish.

So successful have the rum smugglers and rum-runners become that the

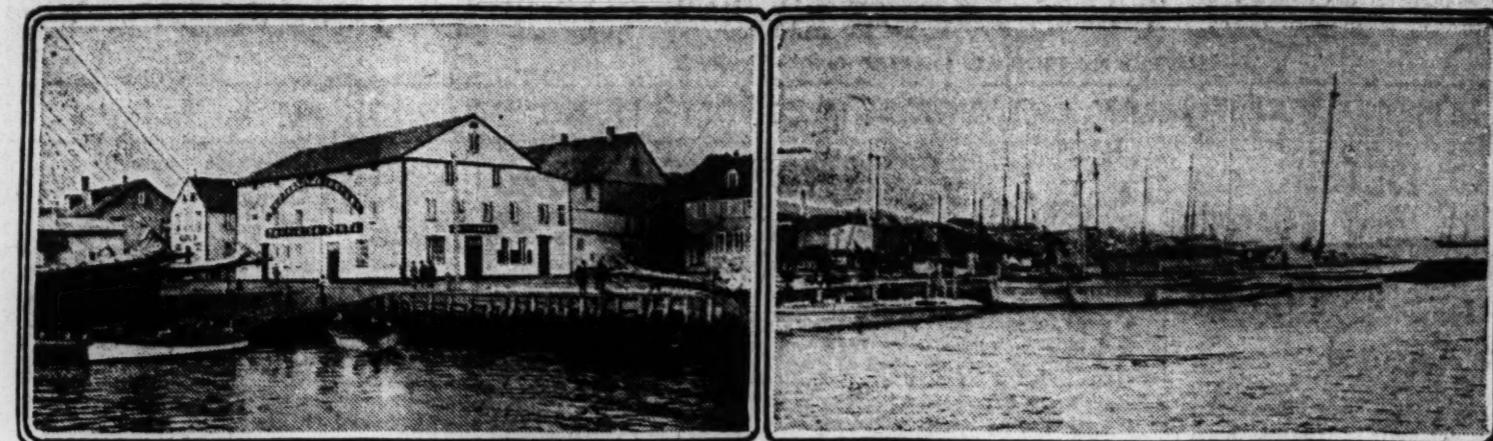
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overseas line of liquor ferries has hard work to keep pace with the demands on this side of the water. That so many vessels are seen at one time in St. Pierre's Roads and harbor is accounted for by the fact that they are actually there awaiting cargoes which in many cases have been ordered by cable several weeks previously.

Schooners which have piled between the islands and Spain for years and which formerly came back with sail in ballast now carry the Spanish ports and sherries demanded by Boston and New York clubs and hotels. The wine ballast proves an invaluable cargo and the fishing schooners now running to Spain are proving very profitable investments. Some of the schooners leave Spain for Glasgow and bring back several thousand cases of whisky.

Wines and liquors are brought to St. Pierre by many types of vessels and the number of transatlantic carriers are increasing but the demand still exceeds the supply.

## WETS ISSUE LIST OF MEN THEY CALL "FIT" FOR CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

and expansion as the campaign develops.

It should be further distinctly understood that the association's endorsement of a candidate does not necessarily mean that he has directly advocated our platform, it may, however, in fact, for reasons satisfactory to us, be willing to endorse him.

In some districts voters are confronted with the necessity of choosing between two Liberal candidates, one of whom usually has been a member of the Sixty-Seventh Congress. In such cases, where other considerations are equal, the association is inclined to support the present incumbent, feeling that his sincerity has been amply demonstrated by his liberalism, the fact of an overwhelming dry majority in the present Congress, and feeling also that his courage should be rewarded.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, commented today on the wet list as follows:

The announced program of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with the partial list of candidates for a dry amendment, wine amendment, will be a challenge to all the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment throughout the country. It will arouse the people and help the cause of prohibition.

Their signed statement that they favor the manufacture and sale of wine and beer is bold, brazen attack upon the Constitution itself.

While the trade in intoxicating liquors and the courts have taken judicial notice of that fact, they cannot legally be made under the Eighteenth Amendment and any attempt to do it by repealing the laws necessary to enforce the Constitution is nullification.

Claims 350,000 Members

Mr. Hinckley said his organization numbers "more than 350,000 members in all parts of the country." The list of candidates indorsed by the association follows:

ALABAMA John McDuffie (D.)

CALIFORNIA C. F. Lea (D.), C. F. Curry (R.), J. Kahn (R.), J. I. Nolan (R.)

COLORADO Definite information not yet available.

CONNECTICUT G. P. McLean (R.), T. J. Spallacy (D.), E. H. Fenn (R.), H. F. Freeman (D.), J. Q. Tilson (R.), S. Merritt (R.), J. P. Glynn (R.)

DELAWARE T. F. Bayard (D.)

IDAHO George W. Waters (D.)

ILLINOIS M. B. Madden (R.), J. R. Mann (R.), A. J. Sabath (D.), S. H. Kunz (D.), F. A. Britton (R.), B. M. Wiedlinger (D.), C. C. Craig (D.), W. E. Hull (R.), F. Gillespie (D.), William Murphy (D.), S. J. Gorman (D.).

(This list for Illinois will be largely added to in subsequent releases.)

INDIANA William E. Wilson (D.), A. H. Greenwood (D.), Frank Gardner (D.), Harry C. Canfield (D.), Charles H. Bidaman (D.), James A. Clifton (D.).

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For Men and Women.

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FOR WOMEN

3 Pairs in a Box. Per Box

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Silk (rib top)..... 4.75

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Silk (full fash.)..... 6.75

Fine Cotton..... 1.65

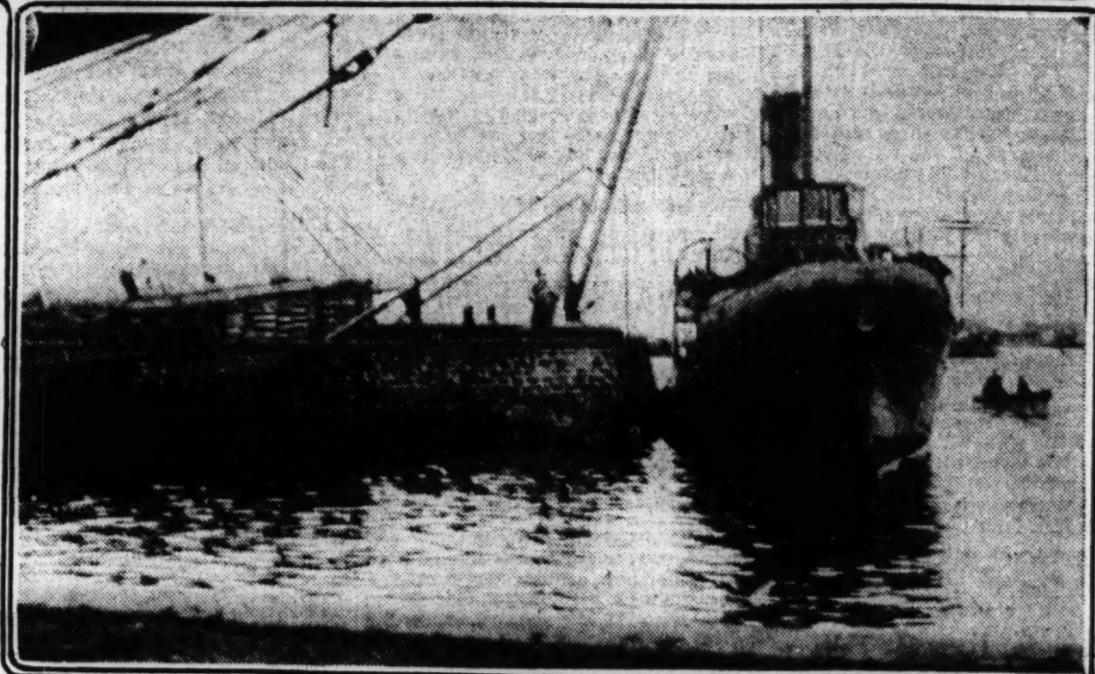
Fine Lisle..... 2.25

Worsted and Silk-and-Worsted

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TALBOT CO.



Above, Left—Jean B. Légaré's Store on Quay at St. Pierre. Right—Fleet of Rum Running Schooners Tied Up in St. Pierre Harbor. Below—Ice-Breaker Keeps Busy in Summer—Loading Wet "Merchandise" at St. Pierre

overseas line of liquor ferries has hard work to keep pace with the demands on this side of the water. That so many vessels are seen at one time in St. Pierre's Roads and harbor is accounted for by the fact that they are actually there awaiting cargoes which in many cases have been ordered by cable several weeks previously.

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Wines and liquors are brought to St. Pierre by many types of vessels and the number of transatlantic carriers are increasing but the demand still exceeds the supply.

Concerning this subject, Mr. Miller declared that his force has uncovered a huge traffic in poisonous concoctions of this kind. Illicit factories in various parts of the country turn out this stuff, under some patent-medicine labels, and it is simply denatured alcohol, sold by the carload, he says, to operators of moonshine stills, who redistill it and sell it.

"No one dares drink the stuff as it comes in the bottles," Mr. Miller states. "But amateur distillers take it and redistill it, put in artificial coloring, bottle it with labels that imitate old bottled-in-bond whisky, and sell it at high prices."

With all this, Mr. Miller asserts, "bootlegging is falling off in Kentucky. We are keeping it too hot for them," he adds.

Kentucky have been evidencing a greater respect for law is shown in a statement given out today by P. Green Miller, head of the federal enforcement forces in this section of the State.

In September of this year fines in the western district of Kentucky for liquor law violations totaled \$57,901.42, as against \$200,000 in August and \$285,000 in July.

"Bootlegging is decreasing in popularity in this State," says Mr. Miller. "The drop to 106 arrests and the remarkable falling off in fines is proof of this fact. The vigorous way in which we have been going after moonshiners and bootleggers is bringing results."

Mr. Miller states that practically all moonshine whisky seized by Kentucky officers has been found to contain impurities.

"Could those who have been drinking this stuff realize the nature of it they would let it alone," Mr. Miller declares.

Since he took charge here last spring, his department has seized 42 large moonshine stills, every one of which, before being destroyed, was found to be making crudely redistilled alcohol concoctions, commonly known in these parts as "body-brew."

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## MR. ROMANOS DENIES GREEKS TO BLAME FOR FIRE IN SMYRNA

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The assertions of Franklin Bouillon to the effect that the Greeks burned Smyrna are effectively answered by Mr. Romanos, the new Greek Minister in Paris. While M. Bouillon confined himself to impassioned affirmations without proof, Mr. Romanos gives arguments which, on the face of them, are convincing. He says the Christian quarter was burned while the Turkish quarter was not. He says the fire began five days after the entry of Turkish troops.

Against the suggestion that a conquering army does not destroy its own city, he states that there was an inducement to burn a portion of Smyrna, in order to destroy the Christian character of the city. Moreover, Kemal had been unable to pay his troops and looting was their reward.

With regard to the burning of villages that Mr. Bouillon charges up to the Greeks, Mr. Romanos says that any army upon its retreat in enemy territory, in danger of an attack from the inhabitants, would burn villages as a military necessity.

That bootleggers and moonshiners in

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## LIQUOR BILL STIRS BRITISH INTEREST

Women Voters Aroused to Action by Lady Astor's Plan for License Reform

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Liquor (Popular Control) Bill, introduced last month into the British House of Commons by Viscountess Astor, and supported by Mrs. Wintingham, Trevelyan, Thompson, and J. H. Thomas, is arousing much interest on the question of licensing reform among British women voters.

It is significant that wherever the Woman's Movement is making progress, and wherever women have obtained access to the various legislatures of the world, measures of licensing reform are being actively debated.

Since he took charge here last spring, his department has seized 42 large moonshine stills, every one of which, before being destroyed, was found to be making crudely redistilled alcohol concoctions, commonly known in these parts as "body-brew."

Concerning this subject, Mr. Miller declared that his force has uncovered a huge traffic in poisonous concoctions of this kind. Illicit factories in various parts of the country turn out this stuff, under some patent-medicine labels, and it is simply denatured alcohol, sold by the carload, he says, to operators of moonshine stills, who redistill it and sell it.

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## TURKS KEPT OUT OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Allies Forbid Kemalist Gendarmerie Entrance to Capital—Navy to Stop Turkish Vessels

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The allied missions reached a unanimous decision today forbidding the Kemalist gendarmerie destined for Thrace to enter Constantinople. The British Navy has been ordered to stop all vessels bearing Turkish national police. The order produced keen disappointment among the exuberant Turkish population which had made preparations on a vast scale to welcome the Kemalists.

Constantinople dispatches on Tuesday night indicated eager anticipation among the Nationalists there of the proposed entry of the Kemalist gendarmerie into Constantinople today. Hamid Bey, the Angora representative, declaring the celebration would be the greatest in the history of the city. It was stated, however, that while the French and Italian High Commissioners had sanctioned the Nationalist entry the British commissioner was holding his decision in abeyance.

Greek Refugees Gather on Beaches in Rodosto

RODOSTO, Thrace, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—This town has become a jumping-off place in the Greek evacuation of Eastern Thrace. Twenty-eight thousand refugees are gathered here. Everybody believes the Turks are almost at the door, and nothing can reassure them. The general belief is that the Kemalists will arrive simultaneously with the British troops of occupation, and every refugee hopes to put a long stretch of water between himself and Rodosto before that event.

The whole town and all its extra population have abandoned any pretense of performing normal duties and have gathered along the gravel beaches waiting for the ships which do not come. A body of peasants with about 1000 farm wagons left Monday for a railway station 20 miles to the north, on a rumor that trains would await them there, but yesterday the long procession, bedraggled by the rain, returned, having been turned back by the military who told them they must be evacuated by the sea.

All the shops, even the bakeries, are closed, and their owners are with the crowds around the narrow planked quay. The Government yesterday discontinued its bread ration, but an American relief station under Col. Stephen E. Lowe, of St. Louis, took over the burden pending the arrival of British supplies.

The mayor and most of the other civil officials left Monday, and Colonel Lowe also took over their duties until the British military authorities could assume them.

The Nansen committee, financed with British funds, plans to establish seven feeding stations along the route of the refugees but its supplies have been delayed in Constantinople by customs formalities.

### By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 18—The proposal that there should be a preliminary conference of experts before the general peace conference, is accepted by France but some objection is raised to London as a site. It was on Monday that the British Government ad-

dressed a note to Paris and Rome. Experts, it said, should consult urgently in order to prepare the economic and financial clauses that are to form the basis of the new treaty. Italy replied that the date of Oct. 20 was acceptable.

The French Government, in reply, observes that the technical work relative to the conclusion of peace with Turkey has already been done, notably at Paris in March last. If, however, the British Government believed that a new reunion is indispensable to settle what has already been done, France will appoint experts.

There is, nevertheless, no reason why such a meeting should not be held in Paris, where the foreign ministers have been in the habit of meeting to discuss this subject and where technicians have hitherto prepared their projects. One French newspaper says that if the conference of experts is held in London the Turks will again become suspicious and believe that there is plotting against Turkey.

## LOADED COAL CARS STAND IDLE FOR MILE AFTER MILE

(Continued from Page 1)

moved from that point, it was pointed out that there would be about 3200 loaded cars of coal in the Scranton yards by Saturday.

The dearth of cars for moving all freight is so great, according to the American Railway Association, that railway officials see no prospect of a change for the better for months. Complete reports to the association show that 220,751 cars were loaded with coal during the week ended Oct. 14, an increase of 3773 over the previous week and 4539 over the week before that, which up to that time had been the peak.

Coal production during the week approximated 11,950,000 tons, the greatest amount produced in any one week since the strike began, according to reports to the association. Of this amount 10,037,000 tons were bituminous and 1,913,000 anthracite. Production in the previous week approximated 11,478,000 tons.

Five mines of the Lackawanna system are idle. One is working 60 per cent and another 70 per cent of its usual capacity. Meanwhile coal consumers of New England, New York, and New Jersey are paying exorbitant prices for coal where there is any available.

## EFFORTS TO SETTLE STRIKE AGAIN FAIL

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 18—Unless some sort of a compromise can be effected, it is probable that the attempts of the citizens' peace committee to obtain a settlement of the textile strike, now in its thirty-seventh week, have failed. The representatives of the striking employees of the Amoskeag Corporation late yesterday declined to meet the committee appointed by the corporation. The reason given by the strike leaders was that on the company's committee were two of the present employees of the company. In the makeup of the conference committee the Amoskeag Corporation had insisted upon the presence of two of the present employees.

The failure of any definite results followed long meetings of the citizens' peace committee and the committee of the strikers who met in separate rooms in the City Hall. When the strikers' committee learned the personnel of the mill committee, the declination to proceed further in the conference came without delay.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen last night dissolved the citizens' peace committee.

By Special Cable

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there should be a preliminary conference of experts before the general peace conference, is accepted by France but some objection is raised to London as a site. It was on Monday that the British Government ad-

## DR. ELIOT SEES ETHICAL NEED IN EDUCATION OF AMERICANS

### Domestic Arts Should Be Taught Boys and Girls, Educator Declares—Fine Arts "Neglected"

Popular education in the United States has, to a large extent, failed, not by reason of what is taught and the methods employed, but because of what has not been taught, declared Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, in an address to the Woodrow Wilson Club at the university.

Dr. Eliot's title for his talk laid out a somewhat formidable task, for he committed himself to explain "The Function of Education in a Heterogeneous Democracy." He established two fundamentals as needs of the educational system, asserting that more emphasis should be laid on practical training, such as the domestic arts; and that there should be a more general and considerable study of the fine arts.

### Need of Observation

Declaring that he had heard many Harvard graduates, teachers and business men assert that reading, writing, spelling and ciphering are the only proper subjects for popular education, Dr. Eliot proceeded to take issue with such a narrow view. He first emphasized the need of training the powers of observation. This, he said, had been neglected absolutely in elementary and secondary schools. Dr. Eliot then urged the cultivation of some kind of skill by each individual pupil, referring to artistic skill.

Pointing to one of these arts, Dr. Eliot referred to the days when his father as Mayor of Boston co-operated with Lowell Mason in seeking to introduce music in the Boston schools. Even now, he said, the teaching of music is totally inadequate.

Turning to the "domestic arts," which he said should be taught in every primary and secondary school, Dr. Eliot continued:

"Most Necessary Change  
As a possible means of meeting this need, Dr. Eliot said:

"I imagine that an agreement may possibly be reached among all religions represented in this country as to the fundamental ethical principles, which are of course principles of order, love, justice, that some agreement may be reached on these principles which could be introduced into every American school."

That I believe to be the most necessary change which we want now in American popular education.

## BY-ELECTION MAY DECIDE IN BRITAIN COALITION'S FUTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

confidence in him, while it would not necessarily mean that the Coalition would endure, would signify that the predominant party in the House of Commons as now constituted is not yet prepared for a change.

### British Labor Leaders

#### Conducting an Energetic

#### Pre-Election Campaign

LONDON, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press)—The British political crisis has now reached its height, and there is every indication that it will be maintained for some days. Everybody is guessing as to when the crisis will pass and what turn it will take, but the answer is as yet unrevealed and the future remains obscure pending tomorrow's Unionist meeting at the Carlton Club, which is expected to give the key to the problem.

To a foreigner suddenly taking his initial survey of the situation perhaps one of the strangest features of the British crisis would be the comparative absence from the columns of the principal daily newspapers of reports on the activities of the Labor Party, notwithstanding the announced intention of that party to put more than 400 candidates into the electoral field.

#### Political Aims of Labor

Labor certainly is mentioned, but the space given the Labor movement is trifling compared to that devoted to the doings of the two older parties. There is no reason to suppose, however, that this reflects the amount of importance attaching to the industrial attack on the various constituencies. The fact is, that the Labor leaders thus far have been less vocal than their rivals, but they are known to be conducting an energetic campaign.

Some of the political aims of Labor are already well known. They were put succinctly by the moderate Labor leader, Arthur Henderson, in a speech yesterday at Newport, Monmouthshire—where there is a by-election today, in which Labor will have the opportunity of showing its strength. The seat in this constituency hitherto has been held by a coalition Liberal, but the Coalition is not contesting today and the fight will be between the Laborites and Conservative Liberal candidates.

#### Financial Reforms

In his address Mr. Henderson said there should be national financial reform on the basis of ability to pay, and would lighten the national debt by a levy on accumulated wealth, beginning with all fortunes exceeding £5000.

Labor also declares war against industrial enterprises and advocates greater extension of collective responsibility. This especially applies to such national services as the mines and railroads.

The workers must have a measure of control over industry and there must be an elevation in their status, full employment or maintenance, and the humanizing of all working conditions. Democratization of political institutions, placing of the foreign policy of the nation under the control of popularly elected assemblies, and international arbitration were among the other aims set forth by the Labor spokesman.

#### Nicolai Kassman in Recital

Nicolai Kassman presented the following program in a violin recital in Jordan Hall last night:

Concerto ..... Tschalkowsky  
Romance in F ..... Beethoven  
Scherzo-Valse ..... Chabrier-Loeffler  
Praeludium and Allegro ..... Pugnani-Kreisler  
Alto from Concerto, A minor ..... Goldmark  
Menuet de "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet-Kassman  
La Clochette ..... Paganini  
Introduction and Tarantella ..... Sarasate

Not one of the difficulties which bristle in Tschalkowsky's concerto disturbed Mr. Kassman. Indeed, he seemed most at ease in the spectacular feats which the first and last movements offer. His technique was sure in the swiftest passages, his tone always fine, his intonation always pure. In a word, he played as a thoroughly skilled musician.

Yet Tschalkowsky must have had a different sort of player in mind when he wrote this concerto. Behind the bravura passages we can almost hear him prompting: "Strike fire! Act the magician! Amaze the crowd!" And in the canzonetta: "Sentimental—Melt the ladies!" Perhaps Auer felt such

ignorance of Economics

What is the consequence? Our democracy is liable and is exhibiting a tendency to impulses, to financial fancies long, long exploded, to industrial exhibitions which cannot possibly succeed because they are not built on human nature. Read in the papers now almost every day, the ignorance by the masses of the American people which reveals dense ignorance on their part of the elementary principles of economics, finance and business management.

In conclusion Dr. Eliot discussed the relation of religion to the schools, declaring that religious and ethical fundamentals are essential to a successful school system.

"Protestantism," said President Eliot, "was the source of modern education. Luther gave a tremendous impetus to modern education when he translated the Bible into German. Luther desired all Germans to read the Bible and he spent much time and labor in fostering an educational movement. When Henry VIII severed connections with the Roman Catholic Church his greatest act was to cause the Bible to be translated into English so that the average individual might read it. Protestantism has always inspired a zeal for education."

Most Necessary Change  
As a possible means of meeting this need, Dr. Eliot said:

"I imagine that an agreement may possibly be reached among all religions represented in this country as to the fundamental ethical principles, which are of course principles of order, love, justice, that some agreement may be reached on these principles which could be introduced into every American school."

That I believe to be the most necessary change which we want now in American popular education.

an implication when the concerto was dedicated to him, and, in spite, called it "unplayable."

Loeffler's effective arrangement of the scherzo of Chabrier was ideally performed. It sounded appropriately light, airy, and charming, as if born to the instrument.

## FINAL DRIVE MADE TO LIST VOTERS

One of the outstanding activities of the present political campaign in Massachusetts is the more than ordinary effort which is being exerted to turn out a large registration of voters.

It is estimated that between 400,000 and 500,000 citizens of the Commonwealth eligible to cast their ballot are not to be found on the voting lists, and are shirking their duty as citizens. A majority of these are women, it is said.

Under the law registration in cities must close before 10 o'clock in the evening of the twentieth day before the biennial state election, and tonight at 10 o'clock the city registration offices will close. It is left to the cities to provide for sessions for registration by ordinance or by-law. In the towns, however, registration is possible up to 10 o'clock in the evening of the Saturday last but one before the biennial state election and the annual town meeting. This allows town residents to register up to Oct. 28.

In the present campaign interest appears to center more in the questions which are submitted on referendum than in the candidates for office and the parties on whose platforms they are running. The questions of accepting a state code for the enforcement of the prohibition law, of creating a one-man political censorship over motion pictures, and of approving a law requiring that district attorneys shall be members of the bar are exciting wide interest.

In the towns where 10 days still remain before the closing of registration, extraordinary efforts are being made to get full quotas of eligible citizens on the voting lists. It is urged that the importance of the referendum questions at issue makes it particularly necessary that the voters realize their duty as citizens, and take the essential steps to comply with the election laws.

## IRISH NOW LEAVE GUNS AT HOME

### Order Being Restored and Hope Everywhere Grows

#### By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Oct. 18—The recently published correspondence between Eamonn de Valera and his friends is still warmly debated here, importance specially attaching to the evidence it affords of the wavering nature of this Republican leader's position. A call at the Republican public office in Suffolk Street, Dublin, by The Christian Science Monitor's representative elicited the statement that the authorship of this correspondence is not denied, and that Mr. de Valera might be induced to make a statement on the subject. The leader's whereabouts, therefore, must be known, though other irregulars do not enjoy immunity from arrest.

Letters reaching the Suffolk Street office from Republican friends in jail are in a piano key, though they speak of good treatment, leisure and a minimum of prison restriction. Although Republican spirits must be regarded for the time being as depressed, however, a call by The Christian Science Monitor representative at the Free State general headquarters, at Portobello barracks, elicited that only a couple of dozen Republicans had so far been reported as surrendered under the amnesty which expired last week, half being in Donegal and the other half in Cork.

The commander-in-chief, it appeared, however, did not expect much response, his proclamation being intended only to give the irregulars a fair opportunity of transformation into regulars before the army courts as recently constituted by the Dail commence operations. Order throughout the country is in the meanwhile being restored. Men are joyfully leaving their revolvers at home, and the hope everywhere grows that the darkness of disturbance has faded into the daylight of peace.

#### WEAVERS RETURN TO WORK

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 18 (Special)—A dispute over the rate of pay for a new line of work adopted by the Greenhale Mills here has been settled and with the adjustment 100 weavers return to work after a strike of four days.

## TURKS DEMAND RETROCESSION OF ISLANDS IN THE ÆGEAN SEA

(Continued from Page 1)

full sovereignty. During the period extending from 1917 to 1920, however, much was heard of the doctrine of nationalities, and since the population of the Dodecanese is overwhelmingly Greek, and in no respect Italian, the Greco-Italian Treaty of May 14, 1920, merely reduced a general understanding to black and white.

Sigmar Schanzer's action, of course, means trouble between Italy and Greece in future. Meantime, the Turks now demand retrocession of the islands to their sovereignty and the Foreign Office in its turn has principally contented itself in pointing out the international character of the question.

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NEW YORK—Fleming's.  
NEW ORLEANS—Kahn.  
OAKLAND—Cal. Kahn.  
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker.  
PROVIDENCE—Fleming's.  
PORTLAND—Olds, Wortman & King.  
PORTLAND, ORE.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft.  
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## RADCLIFFE SCHOOL OF POLITICS OVERFLOWS ITS QUARTERS

Constitutional Problems Stressed in Speeches—Professor Sayre Attacks "Equality Amendment"

To help women start right with their political thinking is the aim of the School of Politics and Government which opened today at Radcliffe College under the joint direction of the college and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. The school is part of a great international movement of women to tear the curtain away from the political machine. It is an indication of the seriousness with which they regard their task and of the intensity of their determination to be equipped to accomplish their purpose.

These are women who are prepared to take the political machine apart and put it together again according to the best interests of the greatest number. They refuse to accept the conclusions and decisions which come in labeled packages from the machine; they intend to do their own thinking, to learn how to use their ballots intelligently, to understand the underlying factors in the institutions of government and to make a real contribution to public life.

### Delegates from Afar

This is the purpose which has brought together not only women, but men from 50 Massachusetts cities and towns, a group which overflowed the original room set apart at Agassiz House and necessitated the opening of the theater this morning. This is the purpose which has brought here delegations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island, women from New York and the far south, Miss Virginia H. Corbett, dean of women at the Colorado Agricultural College; Mrs. A. H. Beardslee, chairman of the Indiana League of Women Voters; and Miss Katherine McClellan of Sarasota, Fla.

In a dozen other states smaller groups are meeting for just such citizenship training today, and in Europe Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, has just landed in Italy, to begin a tour on which she will help the women of other nations to found similar schools.

The work of popularizing the study of government for the 23,000,000 women voters of the United States is being carried forward by the National League of Women Voters, which is preparing a book on government and carrying forward half-a-dozen surveys on which to base its program of study for efficiency in administration. Already the League has had three normal schools of this kind, a dozen such schools in co-operation with colleges, 500 community classes in Pennsylvania, 200 in Missouri, 100 in Minnesota, and others in nearly every state in the Union.

The League has adopted a program on citizenship training which reads: "No state shall feel that it has approached training for citizenship unless it shall hold one citizenship school in each county and additional schools in such townships and wards as will reach every election precinct."

The Massachusetts branch has been active in furthering this plan. It has had several small schools through the State and is now sponsoring a "know-your-county" study by the women of the various communities.

### Harvard Professors Speak

The school which opened today is intended to carry this program still further. It is the result of plans made by Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, who is chairman of the citizenship committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and Mrs. True Worth White, civic director of the League. For the first time Radcliffe College is opening its doors to a group of this kind or to any outside school.

Harvard professors are to contribute the main speeches to the three-day program, supplying a knowledge of the constitutional background of government and the relationship which exists between the various branches of government—national, state and local. The original plan was for three sessions a day with supplementary round table discussions each morning and afternoon. The overwhelming number of registrants this morning necessitated the adding of other round tables, which will take up practical political questions, women's citizenship status, elections and party machinery, the meaning of the primary and the initiative and referendum.

The women heard a great deal today on law, the federal Constitution, the distribution of authority between the federal and state Constitutions, the differences between constitutional amendments and statute law and personal rights and social justice. Incidentally they acquired various additional opinions.

### Not Propaganda School

They heard Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart label the teaching of the Constitution in the public schools "a backward step." They heard Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr. make a plea for "discussion commons, especially in strike districts." They heard Prof. Francis B. Sayre condemn the Woman's Party blanket equality bill.

There were a number of occasions when the audience was reminded of the speech with which LeBaron Russell Briggs, president of Radcliffe College, opened the school, in which he declared that "no reasonable radical closes his ears to conservative opinion, and no reasonable conservative closes his ears to radical opinion."

"This is not a school of propaganda," declared President Briggs. "It is an attempt to give men and women a chance to discuss frankly and freely the questions of the hour, such questions as citizens must decide by their votes. It is an opportunity which rarely if ever has been offered to men voters and therefore my feeling of congratulation is mingled with a certain friendly envy."

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart gave the opening address on the Federal Constitution, a document which he declared is too frequently seen as so many black characters printed on white paper. For this reason he labeled the teaching of the

## NO INDICTMENTS REFUSED IN MAINE

Assistance of a Legal Adviser  
Enables Dry Director to Get  
All Cases Into Court

AUBURN, Me., Oct. 18 (Special)—Considerable interest at Washington and in other states focuses on an innovation in the conduct of the office of the state prohibition director in Maine because of an experiment being tried here at the suggestion of Director Seth May of Auburn.

"Some time ago," said Director May, "it was proposed by me in connection with the United States Attorney, Frederick R. Dyer, and with the approval of United States Judge John A. Peters, that a position of legal advisor to the prohibition director be created; that this person should have his office in the prohibition director's headquarters, where he could be intimately in touch with development of cases from the start; and that this legal advisor should be qualified as a special assistant United States attorney, whose duty it should be to present all cases under his immediate supervision to the grand jury, and later conduct the trials and entire court procedure, under supervision of the United States attorney.

After obtaining the approval of the commissioner of federal prohibition at Washington, William W. Gallagher of Norway was engaged to initiate this service. Mr. Gallagher undertook his duties on Aug. 15 and the record of court cases for this fall, which is now tabulated, shows how effective and valuable has been his performance of this work.

"Every one of 70 indictments obtained were the result of evidence presented by him. Moreover, I may add, it is proved that the cases were well prepared and well cared for by him by the record that in no case was an indictment refused and not a single respondent tried to contest his liability."

Summarizing the work done by his office in enforcement of the prohibition laws throughout Maine in the last two months, Director May stated that a total of \$15,000 in fines was imposed, ranging from \$250 to \$1000. Four persons against whom the major fine was imposed were committed to jail for neglect to pay, while bail was forfeited in several cases.

"Perhaps the best testimonial to the personnel of this department is the fact that all the operations in the field, from the last of winter to the opening of fall court, were accomplished secretly. Although 25 different persons connected with the office knew more or less of what was going on, yet no one in the run organization received the slightest intimation of plans.

"Besides six injunctions served at Bangor and five in Waterville, last spring, two successful raids were made at Rumford this fall at the request of the selectmen and the county commissioners, 16 saloon keepers being taken by surprise and arrested, and in Lewiston a dozen liquor dealers, without the slightest warning, were caught and served with temporary injunctions.

"The result has been a high degree of respect for federal enforcement officials in Maine. Fear of the unseen and unknown is rife, for it is a fact that in Lewiston, agents of the federal office stood by unsuspected and witnessed repeated refusal of liquor to be customers not sufficiently well-known to the establishment; but later bought the illegal goods themselves."

Director May expressed his appreciation of the co-operation of Gov. Percival P. Baxter, who stands openly for strict enforcement of the prohibition law throughout the State.

### Equality Amendment Assailed

A round table discussion on American Citizenship led by Prof. John J. Mahoney ended the morning program and the afternoon session opened with an address by Prof. Felix Frankfurter on the "Distribution of Authority Between the State and Federal Constitutions."

The case of child labor which Professor Frankfurter used freely in illustrating his lecture came up again later in the round table discussion led by Prof. Francis B. Sayre, who declared himself in favor of a constitutional amendment on child labor, if properly drawn.

Professor Sayre sweepingly condemned the Woman's Party equality amendment. "It is too vague. It is indefinite. It tries to cover too much ground. It endangers the laws already passed giving women the minimum wage and the eight-hour day. It threatens to make void other beneficial statutes. It is badly drawn. It is not the way to go about securing changes." So ran his indictment, an attack which brought forth considerable support from his hearers.

Legislation should not be thrown loosely into a constitution," said Professor Sayre. "Details in a constitution are a bar to progress. For instance the Illinois constitution of 1871 gave a detailed outline government in its judiciary. Changing conditions put the constitution out of date, but it was years before the necessary amendments could be effected. Then they were accomplished by other detailed changes so that the State is again today held up in making legal progress."

"It is the yellows of America who are afraid of the Reds of America," declared Professor Chafee in a speech on "How to Formulate Public Opinion." The education of the public by speech, newspapers and schools as a means of aiding individuals in making their own decisions was the keynote of Professor Chafee's speech.

This evening's speaker will be Professor Roscoe Pound, who will be introduced by Miss Mary E. Woolley.

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**FACTS About Lamps and Lighting Fixtures**

We show one of the largest and most varied stocks of first quality lamps and lighting in the United States. Our fixtures are practical, the designs and colorings unusual, and our prices low for fixtures of quality.

181 FRANKLIN ST., cor. Congress St., Boston

## BUSINESS ADVISED TO USE SKILL OF TECHNICIAN TO FULL EXTENT

Highly Competitive Era Just Ahead Will Demand Utmost Efficiency, Associated Industries Are Told

Improved business conditions must

come in part through a more equitable wage adjustment, release of national and international credits from the doldrums, and cross-fire of partisan politics, and a larger use of the skilled technician's expert services in solving manufacturing and distribution problems, according to industrial executives and engineers at the sessions of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts terminating the seventh annual meeting of that organization at the Copley Plaza and Westminster hotels, Boston.

George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York City, conducted the round table discussion on finance, banking, credit and foreign trade at both the morning and the afternoon sessions. Wage problems were explained on the basis of actual factory experience by Adam Wilkinson, labor commissioner, American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., and Howard Connelly, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston.

Other George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York City, conducted the round table discussion on finance, banking, credit and foreign trade at both the morning and the afternoon sessions. Wage problems were explained on the basis of actual factory experience by Adam Wilkinson, labor commissioner, American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., and Howard Connelly, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston.

The new part which the engineering profession is playing in the era of business reconstruction along sound economic lines was emphasized by Harrison E. Howe, editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Washington, D. C., and Harry M. Hope, president of the Harry M. Hope Engineering Company, Boston.

Other engineers, including H. L. Sherman and Dr. G. J. Esselen Jr., answered questions in an open forum discussion of applied engineering knowledge in those fields of business previously considered the exclusive province of executives directly concerned with profit and loss.

### Reviewed Questions Submitted

Mr. Roberts reviewed the questions submitted to him by members of the association, indicating that three subjects were thus clearly defined: the probable cause of high prices; the influence of those prices on export business, on the United States as a creditor nation and on other nations, and the probable disposition and effect of the present European indebtedness of \$11,000,000 on those nations closest to a condition of flat inability to pay.

Other engineers, including H. L. Sherman and Dr. G. J. Esselen Jr., answered questions in an open forum discussion of applied engineering knowledge in those fields of business previously considered the exclusive province of executives directly concerned with profit and loss.

### Revenue Law Is Explained

New features of the federal revenue law of 1921 were explained by F. R. Carnegie Steele, of Boston, before the taxation section of the association. He said in part:

Taxpayers in Massachusetts have

good reason to be keenly interested in

the federal revenue legislation, inasmuch as Massachusetts, though a relatively

small state in area and population, has

the distinction of contributing the

largest share of the national income taxes than any other state in the Union, excepting three.

Nevertheless, excessive taxes on

wealth and industry are believed to

have a repressive effect on enterprise,

and to react upon the wider classes of

the nation whose prosperity is

more or less dependent on business

activity, so it is generally believed

that our post-war system of taxation has perceptibly retarded industry

and commerce and has served to intensify industrial depression and unemployment.

The Federal Revenue Act of 1921, signed Nov. 22, 1921, which was evolved

from a prolonged and difficult

negotiation, is admittedly so far from

satisfaction that prominent legislators

regard it as only a temporary measure

and anticipate the passage of a new

law that will be more permanent, while

President Harding himself has said that "Later on, when other problems are solved, I will make some recommendation about the new American tariff as an influence on the business of both the United States and Europe.

He said:

Prices are regulated by standards of

value. The recognized standard of the

world is the gold standard. We have

selected a standard of this standard and the nations resorted to use of

gold in the same way.

The cost of mining gold increased

but the price of gold, fixed by law at 22.22 grains a dollar did not.

Hence the mining of gold has decreased

50 per cent, the European output 25

per cent, and Europe, drained of gold

for payment of debts to this country, is

skidding on a precarious, inflated gold

standard.

The presence of too much gold in

this country is quite as much a menace to

prosperity and a hindrance to the

return of a world of gold as its

scarcity in European countries, since the utility of a standard of value

rests in large degree upon its general

acceptability by the leading trade nations.

The result is obvious—high prices at home

and high duty is placed on gold.

The high duty is placed on gold.

## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 17.—AFTER listening to the interpellations who intended at the re-opening of the French Chamber of Deputies to overthrow M. Poincaré one can only conclude that the Prime Minister is more firmly fixed in the saddle than ever. The criticism launched against him fell very flat and already the Chamber is tired of orators. It is extremely unlikely that it will consent to hear the whole of the two scores of speakers who announced their desire to interpellate M. Poincaré. The probability is that the Chamber already having had enough M. Poincaré will himself one of these days mount the tribune and deliver an important pronouncement both on foreign policy and on domestic matters. In any case it has already become safe to say that M. Poincaré, who had lost some ground during the reparation crisis, regained it during the Near East crisis and has now nothing to fear from the parliamentary opposition.

In well-informed Paris salons the report is current, according to "Ex-cellent," that the Prince of Wales is now busy collecting pearls for a superb necklace which he is building up with the assistance of experts who have received instructions to match the pearls with scrupulous care before making any fresh addition to the collar. It is recalled that Lord Lascelles, previous to his engagement to Princess Mary, also purchased the finest pearls then to be had in the market.

Evidently we must take seriously the French campaign for economy. While the ministers are endeavoring to reduce the expenditure of their departments and to balance the general budget M. Manoury, the Minister of the Interior, is concerned at the prodigal waste of beautiful things that belong to the patrimony of France. Priceless carpets, magnificent furniture, wonderful tapestries are in daily use in the government offices. The question arises whether this usage is permissible and M. Manoury has just decided that it is not. The other day he noticed with concern that a very handsome Louis XIV "Savonnerie" carpet, which adorned the floor of his study was beginning to show signs of wear and losing the brilliancy of its colors. He sent for an Inspector of Beaux-Arts and learned to his surprise that the carpet—which is national property—was estimated at 1,000,000 francs but that if it were put up for public auction it would fetch between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 francs. "That is far too expensive for me," remarked the Minister. "Please have this treasure removed. A modern carpet is quite good enough for my use."

Three historic gala coaches are to be added to the Trianon Museum which already contains those of the Consulate, the First Empire and the Restoration as well as the Sedan chairs and sleighs used by Louis XIV, Louis XV and Marie Lescinska. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The latest additions are the coach which was used by Tsar Nicholas II and the Tsarina on their first visit to France in 1896; a very old one from the French Embassy with the Vatican; and one used by the French Ambassador to Russia.

M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, in unveiling a monument to the men of Dianan who fell in the war, reviewed the reparations question. He dealt at some length with the Lubersac-Stinnes agreements, which he promoted. "These agreements," remarked the Minister, "represent for France in particular 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 francs' worth of labor or supplies of materials. This means the possibility of the recovery of a portion of our bill against Germany." Passing to the question of the Sarre mines, M. Le Troquer pointed out that their output had been considerably increased under the management of French engineers, and this to the great satisfaction of the miners themselves. "A way has been found," added M. Le Troquer, "to produce with Sarre coal a metallurgical coke equaling that of the Ruhr. Moreover, very rich petrolierous products are now obtained by distilling Sarre coke. This invention will enable France to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, metallurgical nation in the world."

The experiments at Aberwrack near Brest have taken the utilization of tidal power a stage further. There is a barrage of 150 meters. There are four groups of turbines which as the sea ebbs and flows set in motion alternators which are in casements of reinforced cement. Each alternator will furnish a current of 1500 volts. At the same time a fresh water station on the Rance will regulate the energy produced. M. Le Troquer says that once the necessary plant is laid down it will be possible to supply from this point sufficient electric power to serve the whole of Western France.

Everything in France ends in chansons, and therefore Pierrot must be honored. He has now his statue to commemorate the gallant part he played in the war. Ministers went down to see the unveiling of a life-size figure in white robes, black ruff and small skull cap. Pierrot stands in stone singing his eternal song. It was explained that while the soldiers were fighting the cabarets and the music halls were inventing cheerful songs which were caught up by the civilians and were whistled in the trenches and kept up the spirits of the whole country. In the dark and gray hours the modern troubadours of France laughed and exalted the national sentiment. "Le Père Le Vitoire" and "La Madelon," says M. Reibel, are worthy to be set side by side with "La Marseillaise." So Pierrot has his statue.

Everybody who has come in contact with Louis Dubois, the retiring presi-

dent of the Reparation Commission, must regret his disappearance from the Hotel Astoria. He was certainly a conscientious man of fine scruples, and, although one could not accept his estimate of Germany's capacity, nor agree with him as to the best methods of forcing Germany to pay, it could not be denied that he was a careful, serious-minded delegate, who sought only to do the right thing. He has felt very much the suggestion that he was a mere puppet of the French Prime Minister, compelled to do his bidding and having no independent ideas. M. Dubois protested that on the contrary he has been exceedingly jealous of the autonomy of the commission. One may believe him, although for the most part he and M. Poincaré seem to have thought alike. The intention was to make the commission a juridic body, in which politics should play no part. Unfortunately, the governments have from the beginning interfered with its functions. There was a serious difference of opinion between the French delegate and the French Prime Minister concerning the acceptance of six months' bonds from Germany instead of cash, and, like a high-minded man, M. Dubois resigned.

The furniture, the books, and other possessions of Edmond Rostand, were sold at Arama near Cambio in the Basque country. From Paris, from Biarritz, and from many other parts, admirers of the poet came. There were thousands of rare and ancient books. There were also hundreds of modern books with the inscription of their famous authors. The house of Rostand is a big chalet which looks out on the Pyrenees. It was a beautiful retreat for the most celebrated French writer of his age when he grew weary of the swift life of the boulevards and the existence of the Paris theaters.

The next that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was to create a rôle in a new play by Sacha Guitry has now been confirmed. Lucien Guitry will be her partner. The names of the two illustrious artists will thus be brought together on the same placard in the current season. The play is a comedy in four acts which will be represented at the Théâtre Edouard VII at a rate which is still to be fixed. The title is not yet known. Sacha Guitry has read his play to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in the presence of Mme. Yvonne Printemps and Lucien Guitry. The great actress has declared herself full of enthusiasm for the rôle which has been written for her. The representations of Adam et Ève in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will play at her own theater will be postponed till after her appearance at the Théâtre Edouard VII. Her admirers will have this year several opportunities to render homage to her wonderful talent and indefatigable activity.

## USE OF OLD PAPER SAVES FORESTS

## More Than 300,000 Acres Uncut Through Waste Utilization

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—More than 300,000 acres of timber in the United States have been preserved this year for the future by the use of waste paper in the manufacture of new.

Grelle Collins, president of the Book Paper Manufacturers Association, told the members at their meeting here today.

The shortage of waste paper in the United States today is more than a business problem of the paper industry," he said. "It is a conservation problem involving the forests of the entire country.

"Every ton of waste paper that is used by the paper mills means just so much of our forest resources saved for the future. Taking good pulp wood land as an example, it can be said that the use of six tons of waste paper is equal to the saving of one acre of timber from devastation. This is no small matter when it is considered that the paper industry will use in 1922 nearly 2,000,000 tons of waste paper."

BIBLE SUNDAY TO BE OBSERVED ON NOV. 26

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The last Sunday in November has been designated as Bible Sunday by the American Bible Society and will be observed in churches throughout the country with special programs.



Type of House Being Built in Austria for People of Small Means. The Altmannsdorf-Gelsendorf Settlement Is Shown Under Construction

Complete material for the observance of the day has been prepared by the society, and now is ready for distribution. This material will consist of three special pieces of literature which will be sent free to all pastors or Sunday school superintendents who propose to observe the day.

The theme selected is "The Bible—Undelivered to the Nations of the World," and a special dramatic service is available to Sunday schools, young people's meetings and missionary societies.

## ORNITHOLOGISTS UNION WILL MEET

Fortieth Annual Session to Be Held in Chicago Oct. 24-26

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The American Ornithologists Union will hold its fortieth annual meeting at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, Oct. 24 to 26. The union, which is the largest organization of its kind in the world, has membership of about 1450, scattered throughout the United States, most of the provinces of Canada and many foreign countries. The Chicago meeting will be the first ever held in the Mississippi Valley.

Announcement will then be made of the Brewster Memorial Medal, to be awarded during the coming year for the most comprehensive paper on American birds, also announcement of plans concerning a research fund for promotion of ornithological work.

Among papers to be read will be several relating to the results of recent work in banding birds in the United States and Canada, and there also will be a special report from the European bird banding station on the Baltic Sea. Among papers on recent field work will be important summaries of explorations in South America and in the South Pacific, conducted by expeditions under the direction of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

A special exhibit of bird paintings, the latest work of American artists, and an exhibit of motion pictures of birds will constitute other important features of the program.

## BELGIAN SIX YEARS IN LEARNING HE HAS CHAIR AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Dr. Henri Pirenne, noted historian and Belgian author, who is lecturing here this week, has been a professor of Princeton University for six years, but had no knowledge of the fact until he made his visit here. In 1916, after he had been deported into the interior of Germany from Belgium, where he taught in the University of Ghent, the members of the Princeton faculty arranged to have him made a lecturer in the university, and through President Wilson appealed to the Kaiser for his release from prison.

The Kaiser refused the request, and did not inform the captive of the activities in his behalf. It was not until he came here to speak on the "Origin of the Cities of Western Europe" that he was informed of his status as a faculty member. He called the affair "a good American joke."

THE JONES STORE & CO.

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDS HAS HOUSING SCHEME FOR AUSTRIA'S NEEDY

The success of the land settlement movement in Austria may be one answer to the question of how people living in the poorer (economically) districts of large cities can secure homes for themselves, according to Raymond Unwin, prominent British town planner now on a visit to the United States. Mr. Unwin was in Austria the past summer and made a report on the settlements to the Society of Friends. The Relief Mission of the Society of Friends has been carrying on a very helpful work in advising on the settlement projects, giving small contributions of money and in establishing and maintaining canteens for the settlement workers.

The planning of the settlements is being done in an orderly and comprehensive manner by the Town Planning Department of Vienna, which selects sites and approves layout plans. The establishment of non-alcoholic canteens by the Friends Relief Mission has added to the comfort and convenience of the workers. Five soda fountains for the canteens have been donated and co-operative stores and soup kitchens are being established from the profits of the canteens. Owing to the rapid rise of the cost of living in Austria, and to the increased price of building materials, temporary huts of brick and wood, containing a kitchen and one room, which can be built by the men themselves, are being constructed. In time these huts will be enlarged into the ordinary type of settlement house.

The August report of the Friends Relief Mission states that, "the catastrophic drop in the krona makes it more and more essential for the people to be housed outside the town and to be in a position to grow a good proportion of their own food. The land settlement movement is proving itself an efficient lever for intensive food production and its development."

A special exhibit of bird paintings, the latest work of American artists, and an exhibit of motion pictures of birds will constitute other important features of the program.

## THE JONES STORE &amp; CO.

Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Men's \$3.50 and \$4

FALL HATS

\$2.47

For men and young men; plain and silk finished in all the new fall shades and shapes.

\$1.50 All Wool Caps

For men or boys, in a variety of plaid and plain materials; all have non-breakable

bills

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Jones—Walnut St., First Floor.

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1117 McGee Street

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Standart Janitor Supply Co.

Housecleaning Supplies

327 East 11th Street

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## NEBRASKA SECRETARY OF STATE TO RUN AGAIN AT DRY'S REQUEST

## Mr. Amsberry Will Make His Campaign as Avowed Opponent of Any Attempt to Modify Prohibition

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Upon petition of a large number of Republicans and Democrats who refuse to support either party's nominee for that office, Darius M. Amsberry, Secretary of State, has consented to be a candidate for re-election. In a measure, his candidacy will raise a wet and dry issue, though being brought forward so late in the campaign, it is unlikely to become of foremost importance.

The new Constitution makes the Secretary of State a member of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, and thus places in the hands of that official, the Governor and the Attorney-General great power that dry leaders in Nebraska are not willing should come under the control of men whose affiliations in the past have been with the liquor interests.

In consenting to run, Mr. Amsberry said that he had always been for prohibition and that he viewed with alarm the effort to nullify it by amendment of the Volstead Act, and to control

state and national government in the interests of liquor propagandists.

"As the situation is presented," he declares, "my moral and religious beliefs are at stake, and the duty I owe to them transcends any to the Republican party which often has honored me. I do not feel that the fact that the Republican party has been generous to me should impel me to fold my arms and not assert myself for the best government, where the beliefs I hold sacred are at stake."

Mr. Amsberry states that he has never voted for a man he believed unfit for office even though he was upon the party ticket, and that he will respond to the call of the moral element of the state to stand as its candidate. Mr. Amsberry is a veteran newspaper editor. The fact that he was unsuccessful in his primary campaign for nomination to Congress in the sixth Nebraska district makes possible his candidacy for Secretary of State.

## The New Gloves for Men

include suedes and capes moderately priced at 1.75 and 1.95

Suedes, sturdy quality, outseam sewn, in tan or gray, pair, 1.75.

Cape Gloves, outseam sewn, brown or tan, pair, 1.95.

Also Men's Gloves in all leathers, colors and weights, lined or unlined, at very moderate pricings.

## JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Chisholm Millinery (602 Linwood Boulevard)

Linwood Boulevard & Gillham Road.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Exclusive and Individual Hats and Novelties. Special Attention devoted to Girls from eight to eighteen years.

"This is a Studebaker Year"



## STUDEBAKER RILEY COMPANY

2029 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Ladies' Tailor and Designer Latest Models and Materials.

600 Lillie Bldg. Harrison 6962

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## HORSE TO BE FREED OF FARM DRUDGERY

Tractor Eventually to Do Heavier Work, Agricultural Expert Tells Implement Makers

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Education of the farmer to the need of improved equipment is the best method of selling farm machinery, Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming, today told those assembled here for the annual convention of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. He said in part:

Don't worry because the farmer seems more prone to buy a new automobile than a tractor. From that automobile the farmer's son is learning mechanics, and he is certain to demand a tractor when father concludes to do some riding in the automobile and let the boy do some tussling with furrows.

American-made machinery 50 years ago took the place, the horse and mythe from the hands of women, and all lovers of horses will rejoice when the burden of heavy work is taken from the most intelligent of domestic animals.

Economic law already has adjudicated between the efficiency of the tractor and the horse. A survey of the horse and mule population just completed shows that there are 1,000,000 fewer horses and mules than before the war.

### Cultivation Alone Efficacious

Cultivation, he declared, is the only method of coping with the boll-weevil, which destroys annually one-third of the cotton crop. Government and college experts agree that chemicals are useless, he said. In this instance, he pointed out that equipment manufacturers could perform a needed service.

"And don't forget the boys and girls," he said. "There are a million or two of them now in farm clubs, and in a few years the boy will be driving a tractor and the girl determining whether or not there shall be a lighting plan on the farm."

Present-day methods of dealing with the farmer point in the same direction as those which caused the decay of Egypt's early agricultural industry. J. B. Bartholomew of Peoria, Ill., warned the convention in the course of his address. He said:

The ancient Egyptians established agriculture on a profitable basis about 3000 years ago, and then allowed their work to lapse because it was made unprofitable.

They learned the different character of soils that could best be used to raise the various kinds of crops. They employed a system of crop rotation to maintain the fertility of the soil and it is said they used agricultural implements and made improvements on them from time to time.

### Established Drainage System

They established a system of drainage and irrigation. The practice continued until the start of the Persian period, when those who were considered superior to or above them, saw fit to take from their stores all they had, leaving the farmer only enough for bare necessities.

We now are treating the farmer a little more gentlemanly and a little more businesslike than he was treated during the Baratarian days, but the same spirit of parsimony still sounds a warning and outlined what is likely to happen should the American farmer become indifferent and cease to produce under the present system.

The big problem involved must be solved along two lines, and while one is transportation, the big thing is a national effort to enable the countries where modern farm implements and methods are needed to obtain them from the United States and other countries where they may be procured.

## LIVESTOCK SHOWS HIGH STANDARDS

Records Expected to Be Broken at Chicago Exposition

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—American agriculture has successfully withstood the strain of readjustment from war-time conditions, if attendance and exhibits at state fairs are any indication, according to B. H. Heide, general manager of the International Livestock Exposition, who has just completed a tour of the principal agrarian shows of the country.

"Wherever I went," said Mr. Heide, "I was impressed with the high standard of the live stock displayed and with the enthusiasm evinced for better agriculture. The dark days of the deflation period have happily given way to an era of advancement along practical lines that augur well for the future. Interest in improved live stock was particularly noticeable, as

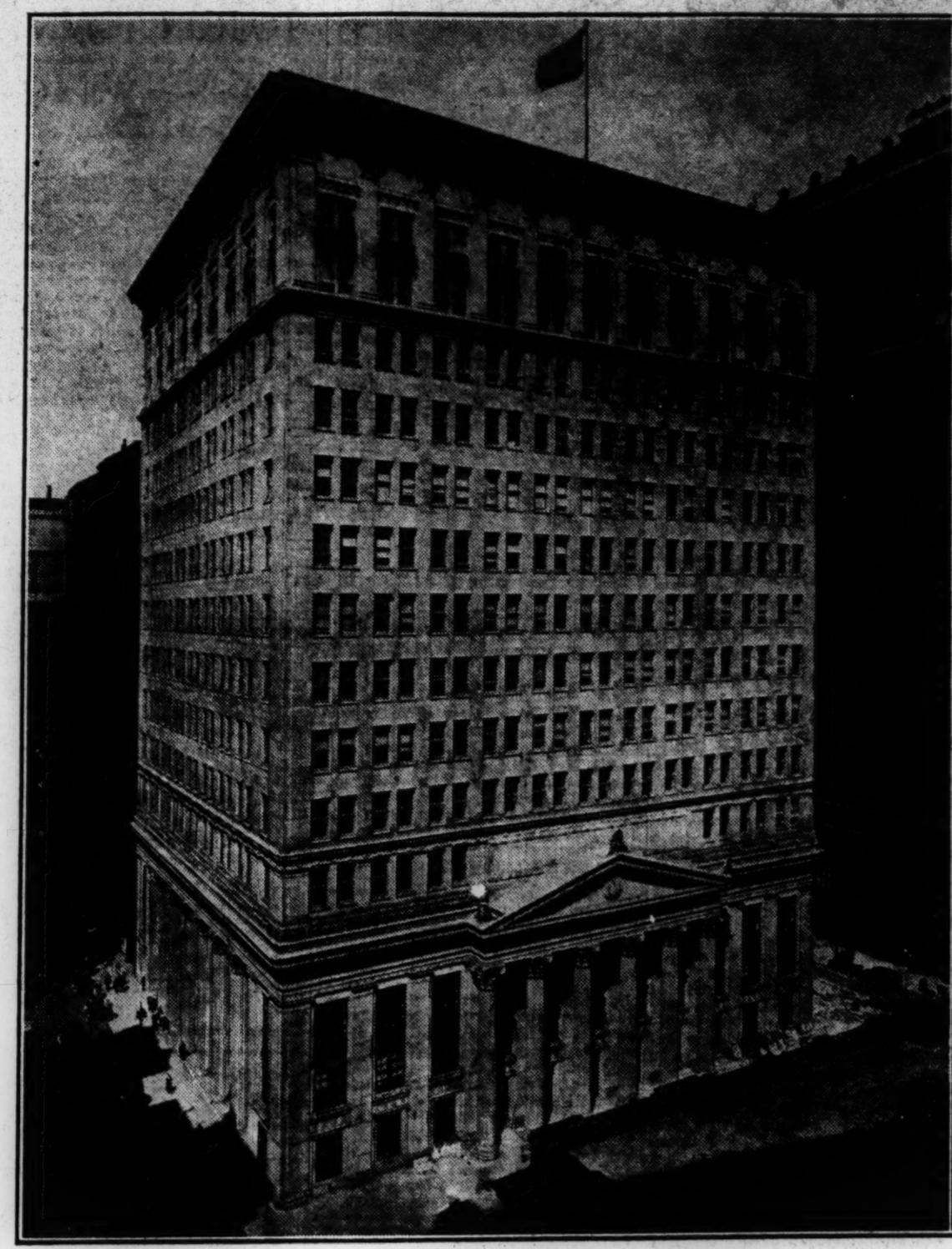
## MIDDLE WEST POWER COMPANY BREAKS GROUND FOR NEW PLANT

Located at Grand Tower, Ill., on Bank of Mississippi River. Eventual Capacity Will Be 100,000 Kilowatts

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18—Ground for an electrical power plant on the east bank of the Mississippi River at Grand Tower, has been broken by the Middle West Power Company. Engineers say this will prove the most important development ever outlined for that section of the State.

Building plans call for an electric station with a generating capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, or nearly 135,000 horse power, representing an investment of \$12,000,000. With plentiful coal and water available, it is intended to increase capacity to keep pace with any increase in the intended demand.

The first unit is to be of 25,000 kilowatts capacity. That part of the building to be completed first will be capable of housing generating equipment twice that size. The new station will be of the highest type of modern construction. Generating electric current under steam pressure of 320 pounds, it will have the distinction, along with the plant being built by the Public Service Company



New Home of Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago

Transfer of All Activities From the Old Building to the New, It Is Expected, Will Be Completed by Nov. 1. The Chicago Clearing House Also Will Be in This Building

## FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING FINISHED

Transfer to Be Completed by First of Next Month

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—The new home of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago is ready for occupancy. Transfer of all the facilities of the seventh federal reserve district offices will be effected before Nov. 1, and by that time the machinery will be in motion and functioning as efficiently as before, despite the moving process.

The structure covers half a city block, being 160 by 160 feet. It rises 15 stories over three-story basement. It is conveniently located in the heart of the financial district, at the foot of La Salle Street, adjacent to the Board of Trade.

The many departments necessary for operation of the reserve bank eventually will occupy the entire building. For the time being, the Chicago Clearing House will have one floor. The first floor will house the bond department, that branch of the service with which the general public comes most in contact. Much of the business already has been transferred to the new building.

## EDITOR HOLDS PRESS HAS EDUCATED MANY

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—More people in the United States have "newspaper educations," and have been without other schooling than what they have acquired through reading, than most folks realize. E. W. Howe, founder of the *Atchison Globe*, one of Kansas' distinctive newspapers, declared in an address at the Joseph Medill School of Journalism, at Northwestern University,

Mr. Howe believed, however, that newspaper readers had been "spoiled" by too much flattery on the part of "circulation boosters." He told his hearers that he now was editing a monthly in which he turned the tables on the reader, "talked plain" to him, and corrected him when he needed such attention, and, he added, "if he doesn't like it, I send his subscription money back."

## COMMITTEES TO ACT TO SAVE PULP WOOD

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—A forestry committee from the lake states will co-operate with committees from other states in determining the best methods of handling and preserving the pulp-wood forests to produce a continuous supply for the paper mills, it was announced yesterday at the woodland section of the American Paper and Pulp Association meetings here.

The cut of pulp wood has been far below normal this year, according to the report of O. M. Porter, secretary of the section. His information indicated that the New England mills have pulp wood for only one year instead of the usual 18 months.

## COUNCIL CONSIDERS ENGINEERING ACCORD

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Possibility of reciprocal registration of engineers with Canada and Mexico is being in-

## CHICAGO WILL PASS ON ZONE LAW SOON

Draft of Ordinance Virtually Is Completed—Public Hearings Are to Begin Dec. 1

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—The Chicago zoning ordinance, upon which experts have been working for more than a year, will be submitted to the people, Dec. 1, for public hearings required by law before submission of the measure to the City Council. H. T. Frost, chief of staff of the Chicago Zoning Commission, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This ordinance, virtually in completed form, has certain features which make it in many ways superior to the zoning ordinances of other large cities, the commission believes. A difference worthy of note is in the way the classifications of uses of properties is determined. The common form of zoning ordinance, according to Mr. Frost, either permits or bans wholly the manufacture, for instance, of certain articles within specified areas. Under the Chicago ordinance, however, while manufacturing will be confined to well-defined areas, the restrictions will not deal with manufacturing in general, but rather with the various processes.

Mr. Frost illustrates this distinction by the mention of soap manufacture. Many cities, he said, put this into a group of undesirable manufactures which are compelled to locate in removed sections. The Chicago Zoning Commission, however, having studied soap manufacture, finds that certain processes are not obnoxious, therefore in that part of the ordinance relating to general manufacturing areas, these processes of soap manufacture are permitted, while, as elsewhere, the obnoxious methods are banned. This method of treating industrial questions has required a great deal of search and study on the part of the commission.

Another difference in the Chicago ordinance lies in its method of dealing with building heights. Whereas other cities have controlled size by limiting area and height independently of each other, this ordinance limits size by limiting cubical content, which works out by limiting both height and area in a combined provision.

A board of appeals is provided for in the ordinance. After adoption of zoning, this board serving permanently will have charge of all zoning regulation. The commission will go out of existence when its work is completed, and the zoning ordinance made effective.

## MUSIC MEMORY TEST IS PROPOSED

School Children in Novel Contest in Illinois City

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18 (Special)—A music memory contest among the school children of this city is being conducted under the auspices of the Illinois State Journal, which is working in co-operation with the musical interests of the city under the general chairmanship of Miss Kathryn Baxter, musical supervisor of the city schools.

The Journal plans to print each

day the biography of one of the world's famous composers, totaling 45 in all. With the biography will be printed a list of the compositions by the artist and something of his general theme. A picture of the composer will accompany the article. Pupils are asked to familiarize themselves with these numbers by attending free concerts which are to be given each afternoon in various local music shops. Evening concerts are being arranged by local teachers in their studios as a further aid to the students. At the close a competitive examination will be held at the various schools during which students will be asked to recognize certain compositions as they hear them played, also to state correctly the name of the composer.

Contestants are divided into classes (A) including pupils of the sixth and seventh grades; class (B), pupils of the eighth and ninth grades; and (C) pupils of the high school. As a result of the preliminary competitions in the separate schools, teams will be selected to build an inter-school competition to be held later in the High School Auditorium. Substantial prizes amounting to \$1000 are being offered as an incentive but an effort is being made to cause the children to realize that the intrinsic gain to them will be in the added appreciation of good music which this information will give them.

## COURT PLEA ENTERED TO SAVE RAIL MERGER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The Southern Pacific yesterday filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a petition, which it was said, if granted, will prevent the separation from its system of the lines of the Central Pacific, although this separation was ordered by the Supreme Court a decision several months ago, and a rehearing of the case was subsequently denied by the court.

According to the railroad's petition, the Commerce Commission has power under the Transportation Act of 1920, to allow the operation of the combined railroad system as one institution even though the Supreme Court declared the situation to be an example of the merger of parallel and competing lines which is forbidden by the Sherman anti-trust law.

## FISH WILL ENJOY CHICAGO AQUARIUM

Cooling Tank and Carbonic Gas Equipment to Bring Comfort to Underwater World

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—With the cornerstone laid, the aquarium at Lincoln Park is rapidly rising above its foundations. The \$150,000 structure is the second of a projected group of three zoological buildings, the completed Lion House, standing north, the Aquarium in the center and the proposed Monkey House south.

The new aquarium is to be the largest one with fresh water in the United States. It will not equal the New York aquarium, which has salt water, according to E. H. Clark, the architect. The Chicago establishment, he said, will be about the same size as that in Boston.

In addition to providing an aquatic museum, the new institution will fish with which to stock Illinois lakes and streams. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of January.

Compressors, condensers, motors, cooling tank and coils, carbonic anhydride gas—in short, a complete refrigerating system and equipment for keeping water circulating in the fish tanks, is to be installed for the comfort of the occupants.

Air at 25 pounds pressure is to be pumped into the tanks at the bottom. Two 3600-gallon gravity tanks are to be placed high enough up to permit carrying on for a short time in case both of the alternate air pumping systems get out of order at the same time.

The building is to be of brick and stone, with a tile roof, and it is to be one story high. North and south public entrances are planned. Tanks will be lighted by skylights and electricity.

**VALUABLE LAND RECLAIMED**  
CHILLIWACK, B. C., Oct. 18—Thirty-three thousand acres of land reclaimed from Sumas Lake will be ready for settlement next spring, according to reports of the engineer in charge. The soil is very fertile and there are hundreds of applications on file to purchase plots there.



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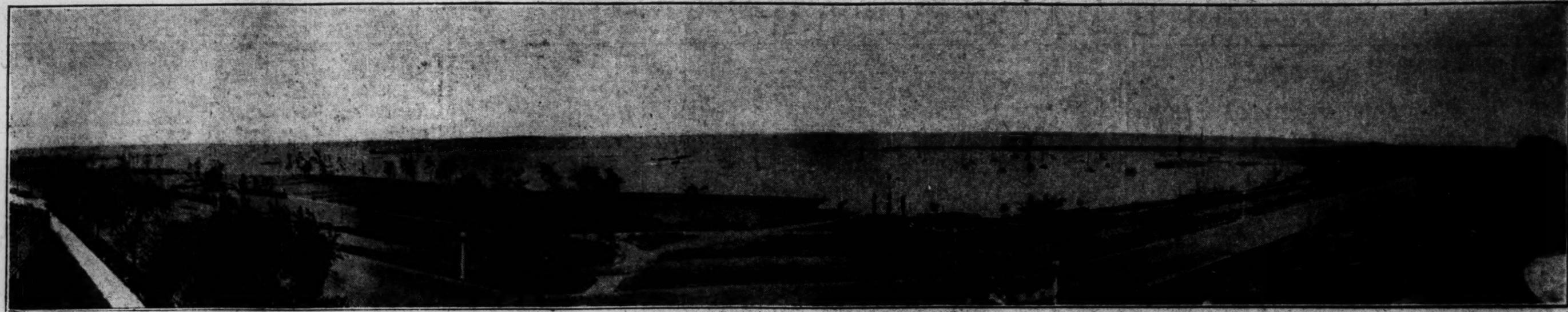
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This Picture Shows How Chicago Is Reclaiming for Parks and Playgrounds a Quarter of a Mile or More of Land Along the North Shore District, Which Once Was Covered by the Waters of Lake Michigan

## WORLD'S W. C. T. U. TO MEET ON DRY SOIL FOR FIRST TIME

Representatives of 40 Nations and 1,000,000 Women Will Gather in Philadelphia in November

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence)—From Burma to the Argentine, women of the world organized in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for "purity, peace, and prohibition" are turning thought forward toward the time of their great rally. This falls in November, at Philadelphia, where for the first time the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet on dry soil. Thither are coming representatives of the women of 40 nations to behold for themselves and to tell the story back home. More than 1,000,000 women are enrolled in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The echoes of this American meeting will reverberate through homes in many a far-off land.

### Dream Hardly Realized

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet this year to see its dream partially realized; it was in the United States, where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union arose, that the idea of world inclusion followed. The story is told that Miss Frances E. Willard, the great leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gained the vision of its wider influence while observing evil conditions in which Chinese women were held in Chinatown at San Francisco.

It is 32 years since the World's W. C. T. U. was born, and 21 years since it held its first meeting in Boston. Twenty-four countries now in the order. Two have been added in London, one in Australia, one in Glasgow, another in Canada. The first was once here. Four have been held in the United States, one in Chicago in 1893, a second in Boston in 1906, and one in Brooklyn in 1913. For seven years during the war there were no meetings. This gathering on Nov. 11 to 16 will be the eleventh world meeting.

Distinguished women from many countries and women temperance workers whose names are familiar to the W. C. T. U. the world around will be drawn to the United States by this event. Among them are expected Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, and Miss Christina Roberts, granddaughter of the Countess, Fraulein von Blucher, head of the W. C. T. U. in Germany, a grand-niece of the general who came to Wellington's aid at Waterloo; Miss Wilhelmina Lohmann, the chief factor in the first straw vote ever taken on prohibition in Germany, the recent ballot at Bielefeld; Miss Marie Stenroth, the Finnish author; Miss Uta Hayashi and Mrs. Kubisiro of Japan; Mrs. W. H. Carvosso of Australia; Mary Campbell of India; Senor De Maria and Senora de Santiago of Uruguay; Miss Consuelo Valdez from the Philippines, and possibly Baroness De Laveleye, president of the Belgian W. C. T. U., and Dr. Mary Cutler of Korea.

### Journeys of President

Since the war and the coming of American prohibition, women of the world interested in the W. C. T. U. have been reaching out to America, while the W. C. T. U. here, parent and chief in numbers, has shown greater interest in foreign lands. This has been exemplified in the journeys of Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., to foreign lands since the last world's meeting in London in 1920. She visited 10 European countries. In 1921 she made a survey of five South American nations, and early this year went to Mexico and the Madeira Islands.

Since the last world's meeting Miss Gordon has succeeded to the presidency of the world organization, in place of the Countess of Carlisle.

Other American women are helping the good work abroad. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Crawfordville, Ga., perhaps the most brilliant speaker of the American W. C. T. U., is now in the thick of the wet and dry fighting in New Zealand. Mrs. Deborah Knob Livingston of Providence, R. I., director of the Christian citizenship department of the National W. C. T. U., returned last summer from South Africa. And there are organizers, mostly American women, in Burma, Norway, India, South America and China.

### Foreign Field Active

The work abroad has been aided by the \$1,000,000 fund, now nearly completed, raised to celebrate the W. C. T. U. jubilee. A part of this has been available for the support of the W. C. T. U. in other lands.

It is not the aim of American women, however, to impose themselves on the women of any other country. Officials at the National W. C. T. U. headquarters here carefully explain. They go only on invitation from the women abroad. Moreover, it has been the policy of the W. C. T. U. to build up an organization from the problem of bird protection. Not

The interest of British and Canadian women in the World's W. C. T. U. is illustrated in the places they fill in the organization. The presidency was originally bestowed on the Countess of Carlisle. The two honorary secretaries are Miss Agnes E. Slack of Ripley, Derbyshire, England, and Mrs. Reid Johnson of Barrie, Ont., Canada. The remaining general officer is an American, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice-president at large of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Boole is honorary treasurer of the world organization.

After a day's intermission, the annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. will follow the World's W. C. T. U., running from Nov. 17-19. The latter will be held in the Academy of Music, the former in Chambers Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Many of the delegates, particularly those from abroad, will go to Toronto for the convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, and the international student conference arranged by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association Nov. 24-25.

*The Retreat of the Bird Army*  
By ALBERT F. GILMORE

NEWS items of the day states that the wild geese are going south, flying low. As this date, Oct. 8, is unusually early for the passing of these far travelers, their unseasonable flight is interpreted as signifying that a period of storm and bad weather is about to set in. While it seems that instinct prompts these and other birds to take such measures for self-protection, it often follows that events do not bear out this prediction, and they run away from a danger that never presents itself. Perhaps the error is in the judgment of men as to the reasons for their movements, rather than in the instinct which seems to guide them.

The bird army is now pretty generally in full retreat. Our feathered friends which have held undisputed possession of the northland during the months of summer, with the advent of autumn, "fold their tents like the Arabs, and as silently steal away." They are on the wing in squadrons, battalions, divisions, the flocks sometimes made of several varieties, journeying happily along together, their numbers greatly augmented by the youngsters, which represent the summer's increase to the migrants which came to us so joyously in the spring. Unless an unusually cold spell hasen't the late tarrying, the southward movement is much more leisurely than the northward flight. There is less regularity with the departure of the birds than with their arrival, for weather conditions play a more important part in their movements in the autumn. While the tender varieties—warblers, fly-catchers, hummers, birds, and others—have at a pretty well defined date, many of the sturdier families, endued by warm days, if the food supply is sufficient, linger in the neighborhood of their summer homes perhaps for several weeks after the going of the vanguard. In fact, scattering members of several families which regularly winter in New England all winter, if they can find food and a satisfactory shelter. Certain varieties, like the fly-catchers, are driven, perchance, to a climate where their food supply is assured; while seed-eaters, like the sparrows, can remain much farther north.

A Brief "Stop-Over" and Then on Again, Just now the white-throated sparrows from northern New England, and their aristocratic cousins, the white-crowned sparrows from their summer homes in far-away Labrador, are in evidence in the shrubbery about the lawns and gardens in the vicinity of Boston. Their call-notes are frequently heard, but they are not in song. The unusually warm days of early October, however, seem to inspire some singers that are supposed to have been out of song for two months or more. Purple finches, song sparrows and chickadees, during the warm days, have trilled dainty snatches of melody quite reminiscent of the spring. It also seems that the youngsters are frequently caught in the act of "tuning up."

Often a note of sadness comes to one watching the departure of the feathered songsters. Something has gone out of our daily experience. Perhaps we do not quite realize all they mean to us until they leave us. Life in the open, a little less interesting, and a shade of loneliness would creep in with the frequenter of the open places, were we not cheered by the fact that these friends of the summer have gone where they will be much better provided for than they possibly could be amid the rigors of our northern winters.

With the increased interest in bird life manifest on every hand, there is a growing desire to protect and encourage these friends of man in every practical way. In this regard the crucial period seems to have passed, and they may be reasonably sure of more kindly treatment in the future. The distant travelers, however, cross territories to the south, beyond the confines of the United States, where little attention as yet has been given to the problem of bird protection. Not

## CHICAGO TO UTILIZE FOR PARKS LAND TAKEN FROM LAKE FRONT

Water Line of Lake Michigan Being Pushed Back for a Quarter of a Mile Along the North Shore

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The task of pushing back the waterline of Lake Michigan a quarter of a mile or more along much of the North Shore section of Chicago, and of utilizing for parks, playgrounds, boulevards, golf links, and bathing beaches the filled-in land made available, has attracted nation-wide interest.

The extension of Lincoln Park for several miles to the north is progressing rapidly—in fact, it is keeping pace with the extraordinary increase in population of the up-town Chicago district which it serves—that busy, thriving section of the city which is having its second annual exposition this week in the Broadway Armory.

The picture above shows one of the stretches of this long project which when completed will extend from Oak Street north to Devon Avenue, a distance of more than six miles. It depicts Belmont Harbor in a recent stage of construction. All the land shown, except that in the lower corners, was filled in. Included in the newly made land is that on which most of the boulevard system is laid, according to H. A. Marbach, engineer for the commissioners of Lincoln Park.

North of this improvement a breakwater is being placed along the entire shore line, out about a quarter of a mile, and the water in between is being made to give place to land. This filling-in process requires much time, a new method found during the last year, by which the breakwater is built ahead of the filling in so that the lake itself will wash in quantities of sand, has helped to speed up the undertaking. Within a year, a distance of more than a half mile has been completely filled in, ashes and cinders being used largely for the purpose.

The project, when completed, will have a long stretch of lagoons, connected at intervals with the lake, running its entire length. Then there will be wider areas for golf links, playgrounds, beaches, bridle paths, and long boulevard drives.

The park development is entirely under the direction of the Lincoln Park commissioners. The work of filling in has been finished practically to Irving Park boulevard.

Some filling in has been done on the outer edge of Belmont Harbor, but this is not shown in the picture. It is interesting to know that some of the most successful yacht races of recent years have been held off this harbor. While there was no great increase in the number of boats moored there, due in part to limitation of capacity, the races of the Chicago Yacht Club were more popular, were participated in by more contestants, and aroused greater general interest this year than ever before.

Such stations are in existence in the southern states and in the Appalachian Mountain region. Stations in the lakes and New England sections are recommended and are being considered by the director of the budget.

The forestry question is to be one of the most important subjects to be discussed at the semi-annual meeting of the paper manufacturers of the country. Control of the bud worm, working havoc in Minnesota spruce forests, also will be discussed.

## PULP MEN DISCUSS FORESTRY STATION

Would Have One Established in Great Lakes Region

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Establishment of a forest experiment station in the lake states region, to study problems of reforestation, growth and protection of existing timber, was discussed here at the meeting of the woodlands section of the American Paper and Pulp Association.

Such a station, to be located in Wisconsin or Michigan, was requested for the coming year by the Department of Agriculture. If established, it will study forest problems in Ohio and Minnesota as well as among the pulpwood producing states.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

*The Wendling String Quartet  
as Interpreters of Reger*

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Oct. 16

TIME'S revenges again. A little over two weeks ago, at the chamber music festival held in Pittsfield, Mass., two string quartets appeared, one German and the other American. The German organization, from Stuttgart, attempting to interpret one of the later quartets of Beethoven, made, according to general conviction, a failure; while the American organization, from San Francisco, presenting a brilliant and piquant composition of the modern French school, made, beyond any possibility of question, a success.

Since that time, both groups of artists have appeared in New York, the String Quartet of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society coming first, and the Wendling String Quartet of Stuttgart following. The musicians of the Golden West, playing in Eolian Hall, gave an unimpressive, if not a positively weak account of themselves. The members of the quartet disclosed nothing out of the usual run in the way of chamber music ability, presenting a work of Beethoven's middle period and Dohnanyi's quartet in D flat; and the complete society, comprising the string players, and Elias Hecht, futist, did even more poorly in a set of variations by Mrs. H. A. A. Beck, because their harmonies were deranged by equivocal intonation in the wind instrument.

## Mr. Gebhard Assists

The musicians from romantic Stuttgart, taking their turn here tonight and playing in the Town Hall, covered themselves with honor. To begin with, they set forth the music of the Max Reger quartet, op. 109, in E flat major, in a way to charm everybody. Doing which, they no doubt achieved just as important a triumph as they would have if they had succeeded with their Beethoven exploit at Pittsfield. And then they performed the Haydn quartet, op. 74. No. 3, in G minor, with a lightness and a grace that could not but be enthusiastically applauded. Finally, they presented the Brahms quintet for piano and strings, op. 34, in F minor, Heinrich Gebhard assisting, with an authenticity that could not be gainsaid.

Mr. Wendling, as leader of the quartet, disclosed high gifts of showmanship in choosing Mr. Gebhard to take part in this work; for no pianist could better fit in with their manner of execution than he, and none at the same time could furnish more striking contrast of temperament with them than he. Their style is broad, and so is his; wherefore agreement in matters technical. But their mood is generally calm, while his is fiery; wherefore conflict in matters emotional. They were together, then, where from mechanical necessity they should be; and apart, where for the sake of interesting interpretation they had better be.

As for the Pittsfield record of the

Wendling Quartet, there was one thing that could not be disputed. The men were admirable Reger players. That point they made plain in their performance there of Reger's clarinet quintet, op. 146, with Georges Grétry assisting; and they verified it tonight to every listener's evident satisfaction in their performance of Reger's quartet in E flat major. Now such a thing could not of course come about except from long preparation. Mr. Wendling at the close of the concert tonight, while in the artists' room of the Town Hall packing his violin into his case, looked aware of that. I stood in the crowd of callers near him at that moment and asked him if I might put into print some comment he made to me about Reger in Pittsfield. And having got his consent, I herewith subjoin it, recovering it as best I can from some notes I took and from memory:

"At Stuttgart," said Mr. Wendling, "where I have lived for the last 19 years, I used to see Reger a great deal. There I knew him not only as a composer but as a pianist. I played in chamber music ensemble with him and grew to hold him in high esteem in both his characters. He was a remarkable chamber music performer. He had a lightness of tone in soft passages which I have rarely heard equaled. That, however, in the light of his other talents is perhaps hardly of what to be counted.

## Fertility as Composer

"For think of his fertility as a composer! I never knew a musician like him for production. He felt impelled to compose all the time, and once he told me as much. I can no better illustrate his gift for invention and synthesis than by telling you that he could write the score of a large work without erasure or correction. He composed certain of his smaller chamber music pieces, especially those in the scherzo form, in a few hours. But more extraordinary still, he could carry on the labor of scoring a work for full orchestra and talk with some all the while."

Amontist biographical information which Mr. Wendling gave me is a little something about the towns with which the composer was connected. Reger, he told me, lived for a period at Munich, then went to Leipzig to become a professor of music, and thereafter to Meiningen to be an orchestra conductor. And a fine conductor Mr. Wendling assured me Reger was. After Meiningen, travel, then Jena, to stay.

I remember remarking to the violinist that the clarinet quintet struck me as more melodious and more intelligible than Reger works which I had hitherto heard. He said that Reger toward the end of his career was writing more clearly than in his earlier years, and was getting out of complexity by intention.

"Reger, I recall that he added, 'wrote too much; but much, I believe, will remain.'

As for the Pittsfield record of the

Stralia, Mme. Inez Barbour and Mme. Olive Marshall, sopranos; Mme. Frieda Klink, Mme. Delphine March and Mme. Mary Allen, contraltos; Judson House and James Price, tenors, and Frederick Patton and Edwin Swain, baritones.

*Moiseiwitsch Gives Recital  
Prior to World Tour*

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The London concert season opened with a farewell, Benno Moiseiwitsch, about to start on his second world tour, gave a piano-forte recital in Queen's Hall on Sept. 23—the first of autumn fixtures, since Promenade concerts are reckoned a holiday affair. The program was well designed to please two important sections of the public—that which wants familiar classics, and that which demands up-to-dateness. Beethoven's Sonata in C major Op. 53 (the "Waldstein"), Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," a group of short pieces by Stravinsky, Medtner, Moussorgsky, Cyril Scott, Debussy, Ravel, and a final inevitable Liszt piece as a climax—(in this instance, the Polonaise in E. No. 2)—made up the scheme.

Moiseiwitsch played throughout with that splendid security that is one of his best assets. This is partly due to his exceptional strength of hand and arm, a strength so complete and supple that he never wastes a fraction, or overshoots by a hair's breadth his mark; but it is also due—one judges—to an habitual attitude of thought. He is always intent, and easily master. Where, however, his playing fluctuates is in its expressive qualities. He was in a cold mood at this recital. His Beethoven was over-analytical, his Schumann, though beautifully clear, lacked eloquence. The modern pieces, less emotional in their demands, came off better. As an example of touch and style, the performance of Ravel's "Toccata" was perfect, and deservedly roused the first encore of the afternoon.

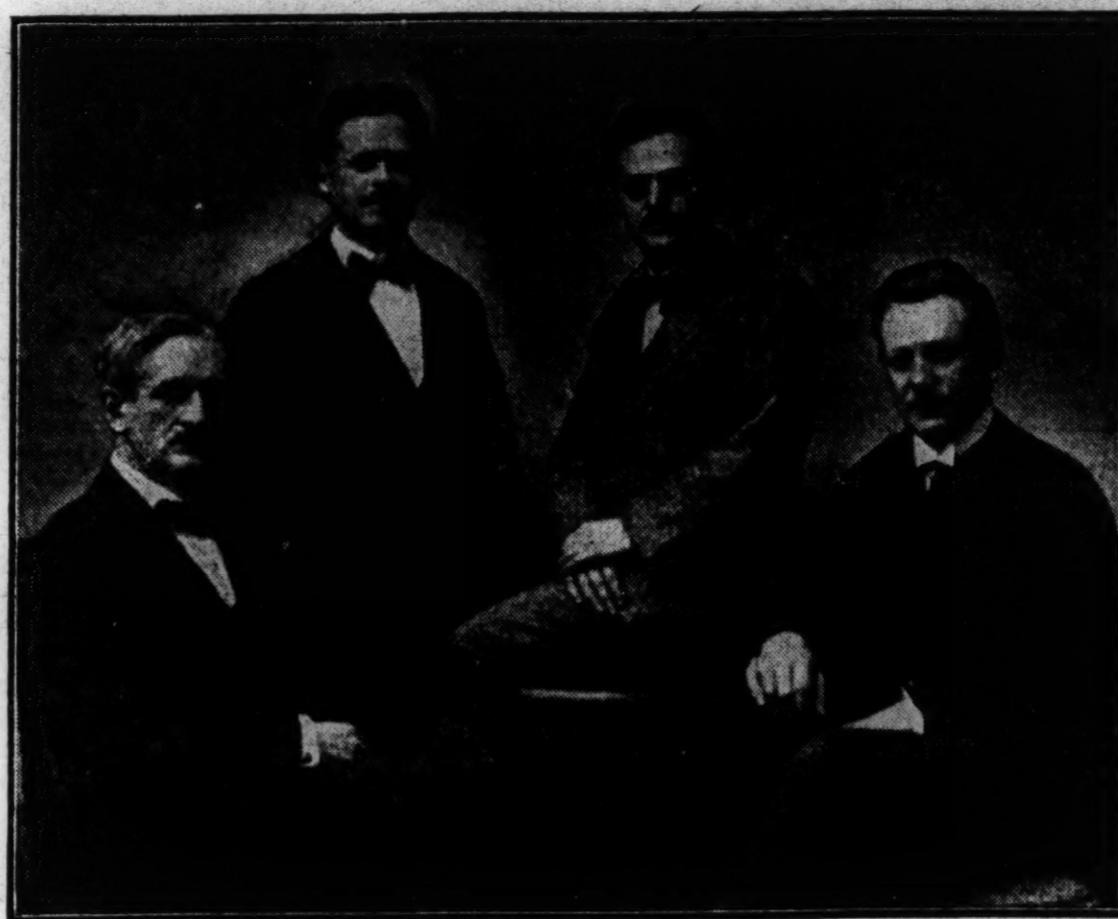
The "Pathetic" symphony, which had not been heard in Chicago since 1919, was admirably performed. The qualities of morbidity which were peculiar and characteristic features of Tchaikovsky's creation in the earlier days of its popularity, appeared less obvious at this concert, partly because Mr. Stock and his performers put more emphasis upon the poetic aspect of the music, and partly because modern art, by reason of its often hectic character, has made the once deep color of the Russian work a little wan.

After the fervid strains of the symphony Debussy's "Iberia" sounded somewhat fragile. The orchestra made the most of a remarkably ingenious score, but it was difficult to resist the conviction that the French master had comparatively little to say in it. There is atmosphere aplenty in "Iberia," but few phrases that haunt the ear. The third of four movements from Glazounoff's ballet-suite "Russes d'Amour" gave opportunity to the conductor, Jacques Gordon, and Mr. Wallenstein, the first cellist. Both these instrumentalists played their solos in the "Grand pas de fiances" with tone that was rich and glowing.

F. B.

Gallico's "Apocalypse" is to be pro-

duced at the first concert of the New York Oratorio Society, Albert Stoessl, conductor, at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Nov. 22. Handel's "Messiah" will be presented at the second concert on Dec. 27. A program of unaccompanied choruses will be given at the third concert, on April 4, 1923. The soloists engaged for the concert include Mme. Elsa



The Wendling String Quartet  
Left to Right—Carl Wendling, Hans Michaelis, Philip Neeter, Alfred Saal

*Chicago No-Jury Show  
Is National in Scope*

Chicago, Oct. 12

Special Correspondence

THE Chicago No-Jury Society of Artists opened its first exhibition, eight galleries, one-half a city block in length, in the picture galleries section of Marshall Field & Co. recently. The use of the galleries is given by the business house, which also provides for hanging and the detail of assembling the exhibition.

While New York and other cities have had no-jury exhibitions of pictures, this is the first in the middle west, and, from its central vantage point, it is in fact a national exhibition.

Fifty 7 per cent of the artists

of the society, and a painter and thinker of unusual order, is named because he heads the committee that has taken the initiative to make this event the first one of the year, and important in its bearings. Remember that there are some very good pictures according to museum standards, many that are original; that new artists are appearing for the first time, marking an epoch in their way, and that the no-jury exhibition of 400 pictures is national in scope and not by any means confined to Chicago or the middle west. It has met a demand and so created a place for itself in publicity in art. L. M. M.

New York Theater Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Players Company have leased the Provincetown Playhouse for the coming year.

The advisory board of the new organization includes: Zoe Akins, Margaret Anglin, David Belasco, Wills Gilbert, John Heming Fry, Arnold Genthe, Alice Kauser, Doris Keane, Mario Korbel, John Luther Long, Edward Sheldon and Cleon Throckmorton.

Cleon Throckmorton, whose work as designer of the stage settings of "The Hairy Ape" and "The Verge," earned him recognition, will be the technical director of the organization.

Benjamin Kauser has been selected as the stage director. Frederick Miller will supply the musical effects. The first play to be produced will be "Crowns" by John Luther Long, who is best remembered by his "Madame Butterfly," which was adapted for the stage by David Belasco. The opening performance will take place sometime during the week of Nov. 6.

May Irwin is to play the important role of Mistress of Ceremonies (at least that will be her title until a better one is thought of) for The '49ers

Twenty-Five Million

Men's Suits

*Harvard Course in Stage Design*

A COURSE in stage design with special application of the relations of space and tone to setting is one of the new courses offered this year by the Fine Arts Department of Harvard University. The course will be under the direction of Prof. Arthur Pope in collaboration with Prof. George Pierce Baker of the 47 Workshop, assisted by O. W. Larkin, who has recently returned from a year's study of stage design in Europe.

The course is being attended by about 20 graduate students of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, and is intended for both those who will become designers of stage settings and for those who will become producers and dramatists. For those who intend to become dramatists and producers the course is planned to make them acquainted with the limitations and the possibilities of the stage.

"The special study of stage design in Harvard," said Professor Pope in discussing the course with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is a new adventure and must be looked upon in the light of an experiment.

"Professor Baker has pointed out that expressionistic settings may give too much away. They are apt to be too grotesque, too comic or too tragic, and leave nothing for the actors themselves to portray. The ideal scenic effects are those that build up with the play, reaching a climax in detail at the climax of the play. The designer should always remember that actors and action are going to be a part of and take place in his setting, and he must take into consideration that the addition of these may decidedly change the effect of his scene.

"The stage is one of the principal mediums of expression for the modern world, just as sculpture was to the ancient Greeks and painting to the Europeans during the Renaissance. Regard for the limitations of the medium is fundamental in every art and there is no art where there are such strict limitations as the stage. It is necessary for the dramatist and the designer to realize these limitations. The curtain is not a fourth wall and the stage should not be an attempt to create reality but rather an effort to produce illusion.

"When you carry illusion too far, however, you lose the charm of make-believe. Illusion can be destroyed without realism, the effort being to concentrate on the actor and the play rather than on the setting or the background.

"The early part of the course will be devoted to a study of the space designers, beginning with the first, Perugino; and a careful examination of the works of the great masters with reference to color, tone and composition; for the problems presented by the stage are very similar to those presented by pictorial design in its broadest sense. This does not preclude experimentation with the newest forms of the plastic stage. Included in the course will be a history of stage design given by Mr. Larkin, who has just completed an exhaustive study of this work in Europe.

"In addition, a special study of lighting will be made with lectures and experiments on the elements of color design, together with an examination of the qualities and compositions of different lights. From time to time there will be special lectures by Professor Baker from the viewpoint of the dramatist, actor and producer.

"Each member of the course during the first half year will make model sets for a series of one-act plays and in the second half-year sets will be constructed for a long play, possibly a modern play, a play of Shakespeare or an opera. Model sets will be constructed out of paper, cardboard and modeling clay braced with wire, and when finished they will be painted and illuminated by electric lights in the usual way. Members of the course will have an opportunity also to compete in making sets for the 47 Workshop and Harvard Dramatic Club plays."

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MATS. Wed. & Sat.SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. B'Y. Er. 8:30  
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Fourth Annual Production

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UPWARD TREND  
STILL MARKS  
WOOL TRADEForeign Markets Firmer Than  
Domestic — Lower Prices  
Seem Remote

Advancing tendencies are still in evidence in wool prices in the chief world markets. This is more especially true of the foreign than of the domestic markets at the moment, perhaps, but it is the general rule.

In London and in the Colonial markets, there has been a decided impetus in the sale and appreciation of medium crossbred wools, and the greater advance, possibly, has been in these wools, unless one expects fine crossbreds.

Merinos, nevertheless, still retain high favor and have shown a further upward tendency, along with the other descriptions, and even low crossbreds are moving upward. In a word, wool is exceedingly strong everywhere, with no prospects of easier prices in the near future. And yet, there is some apprehension expressed by certain observers of the world-wide movement of wool concerning the future. Advises from England, for instance, are to the effect that the striking business which is being done by the topmakers is not being reflected from the books of the spinners and weavers, although the latter are, of course, in a better position than they were.

This fact has caused the inference that more or less speculation is going on in tops and wool, which later may have an unfavorable reaction. Whether this is so or not remains to be seen.

## Domestic Buying Abroad

Reports of late have been that the United States has been buying considerable weights of medium and low count crossbred tops in Bradford, and it may be that a considerable portion of the business which is being done by the Bradford topmakers at the moment and which is not accounted for by the business of the spinners and manufacturers is due to the orders from the American side. It has been known for some time that importations of medium to low grade tops could be made under the new tariff on a basis which was easily competitive with the domestic product of the same grade, despite the fact that the tariff discriminates against the lower grades of wool in contrast with the finer grades.

The United States is credited with being a heavy operator, however, in the London sales in medium crossbreds, which have advanced in consequence, in fact, the whole list is higher at London, as the following quotations, clean basis, landed here, without duty, show: Good combing 70s, \$1.11; similar 64s, \$1.03; 60s, combing, 90 cents; 58s, combing, 81 cents; 56s, combing, 67 cents; 50s, combing, 47 cents; 48s, combing, 32 cents; 44s, combing, 23 cents.

These prices compare more or less closely with the prices ruling in the Australian markets this week. Good combing 64-70s in Melbourne are now up to \$1.08, clean landed basis, without duty, while similar wools in Sydney are quotable at \$1.05@\$1.10, according to how good they are.

America is operating more freely in Australia, but England and the continent still are the leading buyers. Really super choice 70s are quotable in Melbourne at \$1.15, clean landed basis, while 58-60s combing, slightly burry, are quotable at 93 cents.

## Boston Market Affairs

In the Boston wool market, there has been little actual change in prices in the last few days, but everything is exceedingly strong and the advances made recently have been consolidated and sustained very easily with prospects that higher prices probably will be the rule in the near future.

The demand has not centered especially in any one grade or description to the exclusion of other lines, all descriptions being more or less in demand, although medium grades have been much wanted and three-eighths combing wools are scarce and very firmly held, with 95 cents quoted very generally for any good wools of this grade and nothing worthwhile available under 90@92c clean basis, while quarter-blood combing is held generally at 82@85c and nothing really good obtainable under 80c, clean. Fine staple wools, strictly speaking, are quoted at \$1.35, clean basis, with choice half-bloods held at \$1.20.

Scoured wools and pulled wools have not been particularly active nor by any means inactive and they are decidedly firm in price for all descriptions. Nails, also, are very strong, with 90@95c quoted as the basis of fine clear domestic and other grades proportionately strong. Carpet wools are in light supply and very firm.

## Clothing Situation Strong

It was expected that the clothing trade would resist rather strongly the recent advance in the price of cloth which was started by the American Woolen Company and quickly followed by the other mills but it is evident that the clothing trade is aware of the situation which obtains in the wool market and that they are ready to concede the justice of the current advances, for they have not ceased to operate in the cloth market, since the advances were made.

Spinners and combers have sold up very well for the remainder of this year and in some instances have practically withdrawn quotations from the market.

Interest is keen in the new autumn clip of the southwest. As yet the pools have not been offered in Texas but the little private trading which has been done shows a zest for the new wools, which means that they undoubtedly will sell on the parity of the eastern markets and in some cases, it is said, small clips have been sold privately at rather better than the seaboard markets.

Mohair is in especially good demand

and as high as 70 cents is reported to have been paid for some hair, while the Del Rio and Schreiner pools have been sold at 67½ cents to local buyers for Boston houses.

STANDARD OIL OF  
NEW JERSEY IS  
MAKING BIG GAINS

The following sets forth the net earnings of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the last nine years, and cash dividends paid out of such earnings on common stock, preferred payments not included, in same period with totals for each:

	Earnings	Paid
1921	\$33,845,930	\$19,667,660
1920	164,395,684	113,667,660
1919	135,395,684	15,667,660
1918	57,918,658	19,667,660
1917	81,415,945	19,667,660
1916	70,792,058	19,667,660
1915	60,777,243	19,667,660
1914	31,457,634	19,667,660
1913	45,691,688	59,002,980
Total	624,346,251	216,344,260

\*Before preferred dividends.

About \$408,000,000 of the earnings in the last nine years were put back into business. However, \$40,000,000 of dividends paid in 1913 represented payments from subsidiaries, while, in addition to the amount shown, about \$25,000,000 has been paid on preferred stock. This leaves \$15,000,000 earnings to be added to amount reinvested in the business, or a total of \$423,000,000.

On its nine-year record of earnings the New Jersey company was able to reinvest in its business an annual average of \$47,000,000. Today, the organization, as well as the oil industry, is vastly greater than at any time in its history.

STOCKS OF ZINC  
METAL BEING  
DRAWN DOWN

Stocks of zinc metal in producers' ships in the United States were 18,806 short tons, Sept. 30, compared with 21,629 Sept. 1, a reduction of 2,823 tons. The smaller output for September was 33,134 tons, the largest for any month since November, 1920, compared with a low level of the post-war period in September, 1921, of 14,366 tons. This year's large output, 17,111 tons more than August, the previous high for 1922, kept stocks from showing as large reduction as had been expected.

The mine output is at present about 28,000 tons, or almost 8000 tons below shipments for the month, which were 35,957 tons, compared with 33,412 in August and 5000 tons below average shipments for the year.

VACUUM OIL  
PLANS A HUGE  
STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Directors of the Vacuum Oil Company have decided to call a special meeting of the stockholders on Dec. 2 to vote on increasing the stock from \$15,000,000 to \$70,000,000 and to reduce the par value of the shares from \$100 to \$25.

If the increase is approved the directors contemplate declaring a stock dividend of 300 per cent, payable to shareholders of record Dec. 15. This will distribute \$45,000,000 of the authorized increase. It will be accomplished by issuing 16 shares of the par value of \$25 each in exchange for each share of the present \$100 par stock.

The rest of the increase will be held in the treasury, from which an eventual issue to employees will be made.

PROPOSITION TO  
CUT THE OUTPUT  
OF AUTOMOBILES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—The National American Automobile Association at its annual dinner here went on record as favoring a cut in the production of motor vehicles for the rest of the year.

Statistics presented showed a production of 289,000 motor vehicles in June, 179,000 in July, 272,000 in August, and 204,000 in September.

It was predicted by the association that unless producers curtail operations for the rest of the year, the companies will find their plants clogged in 1923.

## Public Utility Earnings

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT  
September— 1922 1921  
Operating revenue ..... \$3,448,084 \$3,340,688  
Operating income ..... 825,905 812,541  
Surplus ..... 49,994 45,985  
From Jan 1—  
Operating revenue ..... 31,238,142 31,511,638  
Operating income ..... 8,348,040 7,936,230  
Surplus ..... 1,365,128 980,542

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight, with frosts. Thursday fair, continued cool; fresh northwest to west winds.

New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight, with heavy to killing frosts; fresh to strong northwest winds on the coast.

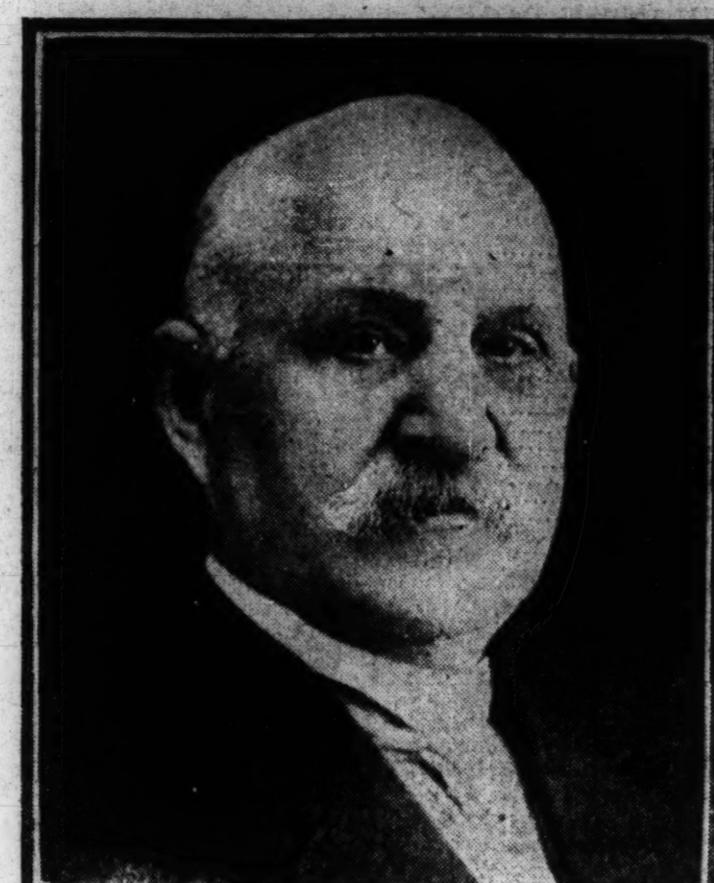
## Weather Outlook

There have been showers within the last 24 hours in the Atlantic and Gulf states. The weather has become cooler in the Atlantic states northward. Indications are for generally fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the states east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be lower in the Atlantic and East Gulf states Wednesday.

Spinners and combers have sold up very well for the remainder of this year and in some instances have practically withdrawn quotations from the market.

Interest is keen in the new autumn clip of the southwest. As yet the pools have not been offered in Texas but the little private trading which has been done shows a zest for the new wools, which means that they undoubtedly will sell on the parity of the eastern markets and in some cases, it is said, small clips have been sold privately at rather better than the seaboard markets.

Mohair is in especially good demand



Andrew W. Preston

A NATIVE New Englander, reared and educated in Beverly, Mass., Andrew W. Preston, head of the United Fruit Company, conceived as a young man the idea of creating a line of Yankee ships to ply the ports of the tropics for transportation of fruit, particularly bananas, to the world's markets.

That idea Mr. Preston has built up one of the most important steamship lines in the world, and has become the greatest distributor of bananas, to say nothing of heading numerous other concerns affiliated with the business. Since its organization in 1899 Mr. Preston has been president, chairman of the executive committee and a director of the United Fruit Company.

Beside the development of fruit and sugar plantations it has been necessary to arrange for speedy and dependable transportation, to open new territories, and to work out the problem of distribution. Hence, the interests with which Mr. Preston is associated have penetrated many fields of industry. He is president or director of various other concerns, including railroad lines, steamship lines, mining companies, export concerns and banks.

LONDON LIST  
IS RATHER DULL  
AND CHECKED

LONDON, Oct. 18—Business in securities on the stock exchange here today were less active, and the markets were checked. In Grand Trunks there appeared to be a more confident tone following reports about impending concessions to the junior shareholders by the Canadian Government.

Although irregular, home rails were firmer in the main. Dollar descriptions were unaltered. There was renewed buoyancy in Argentine rails on buying for investment accounts.

The oil group was negligible and drooped. Royal Dutch was 39%, Shell Transport 4-16, and Mexican Eagle 2%.

Gilt-edged investment issues were dull and easier. French loans were inclined to sag on advices from Paris. Industrials displayed cheerfulness in spots. Hudson Bay was 8-1-16. Fresh advances in the crude article led to renewed buoyancy in rubbers.

Kaffirs were idle and flabby.

## UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker &amp; Co.)

	Price	Ask
American Glue com.	85	86
do pf.	127	128
Arilene Mills	107	110
Bates Mfg Co.	265	268
Bethke Cotton Mfg.	228	242
Boston Woven Hose & Rub p.	97	101
Columbia Nat Life Ins.	118	121
Dartmouth Mfg pf.	85	86
Douglas Shoe pf.	95	97
Draper Co. pf.	150	159
Edmond Mills pf.	98	101
Fair Alpaca Co.	175	189
Fisk Rubber 1st pf.	63	65
Fairhaven Mills com.	150	153
Gratton & Knight	68	68
Great Falls Mfg Co.	85	86
Greenfield Mills & Die pf.	85	86
Greylock Mills	228	242
Heywood Wakefield pf.	104	108
Hudson Bay com.	102	104
Lawrence Gas Co.	111	115½
Ludlow Mfg Assoc.	143	146
Mass Cotton Mills.	157	161
Nashawena Mills	125	140
Naumkeag Stearns Cotton Co.	239	242
Nonquitt Spinning Co.	93	98
Pacific Mills	158	159
Pepperell Mfg Co.	162	166
Pemberton Mfg Co.	152	159
Quisett Mill com.	243	248
Regal Shoe pf.	50	52
Sagamore Mfg com.	320	340
Sharpe Mfg com.	115	122
Union Twist Drill pf.	80	85
U S Bobbin & Shuttle com.	115	119
do pf.	101	105
U S Envelope com.	111	114
do pf.	120	122
Wamsutter Mills	145	165
West Boylston Mfg pf.	99	102
Wickwire Spencer Steel pf.	55	58
Yale & Towne Mfg com.	310	320

\*Tax exempt.

## GREAT NORTHERN'S AFFAIRS

The higher cost of coal and car shortages Ralph B. Burdick, president of Great Northern road, will prevent making good his estimate of a \$10,000,000 gain over 1922. Eastern coal, costing about \$2 a ton more than last year, will mean approximately \$2,000,000 to Great Northern.

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RUBBER TO REDEEM NOTES

The United States Rubber Company has called for redemption on Dec. 1 all the \$6,000,000 7 per cent, five-year, gold notes dated Nov. 6, 1918.

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## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 44 Kansas City ..... 42

Atlantic City ..... 48 Memphis ..... 40

Boston ..... 44 Montreal ..... 36

Buffalo ..... 33 Nantucket ..... 48

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

URGENT DEMAND  
FOR NATIONAL  
BISCUIT STOCK

Soars to New High Record  
in New York Market  
Today

Stock prices moved upward in rapid fashion at the opening of the New York market today in response to a broad demand for railroad, equipment and copper shares and a remarkably bullish demonstration in National Biscuit, which soared 17 points to 245, a new high record.

Mexican Petroleum, which was the individual feature yesterday, opened at 227 1/2 up 1 1/2, and then reacted to 222. Pan-American also opened higher and then slipped back, while Standard Oil of New Jersey moved up 3 points.

Lehigh Valley and Atlantic Coast Line led the rail group, each at gains of one point, while coppers under leadership of American Smelting, moved up 2, and Utah Copper, up 1.

American Car, up 3, was the outstanding equipment, but gains of 1 to 2 1/2 points also were registered by Baldwin and American Locomotives, Pullman and General Electric.

New highs for the year were established by United Fruit, Manhattan Shirt and Atlas Powder, the gains ranging from 1 to nearly 4 points.

Studebaker was one of the few exceptions to the upward trend.

## Buying Predominates

Except in the case of National Biscuit, which dropped 10% points from its early high, little profit-taking was apparent in the general list which either held steady or continued an upward course. Heavy speculative buying caused Mexican Petroleum to rebound from 222, its low of the morning, to 233, a new high record, while Standard Oil of New Jersey extended its gain to 6 points.

Other shares, which registered marked gains before noon were Fisher Body, and United Fruit, each up more than 6 points, and Atlas Powder, International Harvester, and General Electric, up 3 to 5 1/4 points.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

## Better Tone in Bonds

A much better tone prevailed in today's bond market, but the advances were largely of a fractional character.

Prices of foreign securities moved upward in reflection of the better foreign exchange rates. United Kingdom 5%'s of 1929 and Brazil 8's moved up nearly a point, and slightly smaller fractional gains were recorded by Belgian 8's, Cuba Republic 4 1/2's, and Soissons 6's.

Selling of the old Liberty issues to provide funds for the purchase of new Government securities and to meet the demands for increased commercial credit apparently has ceased, at least temporarily, today's prices holding steady at yesterday's closing level.

Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5's led the advance in the rail list with a gain of 1 1/2 points, while Chicago Great Western 4's, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 8's, and Frisco 4's, Series A, moved up nearly a point each.

In the industrial group American Telephone convertible 6's, American Water Works 5's, and Invincible Oil 8's moved to higher ground, and United States Rubber 6's, Donner Steel 7's, and Cerro de Pasco 8's were reactionary.

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p.m.)

High Low Last  
Bagdad Silver ..... 10.00 .10  
Bay State Gas ..... 0.07 .07 .07

Boston Elec. ..... 85.80 .85  
Boston & Montana Corp. ..... 12.11 .11

Boston-Wyo Oil. ..... 99.99 .99

Colorado Mining. 1% 1/2 1% 1/2

Cryolite Corp. ..... 17% 1/2 1% 1/2

First National Corp. ..... 50.50 .50

Gadsden Copper ..... 87.80 .87

Glenrock Oil ..... 1% 1/2 1% 1/2

Gold Road ..... 38.35 .38

Jerome Verde Dev. 25% 21% 21%

Mutual ..... 18.15 18

Detroit Edison 113.13 113

Ruby Cons. ..... 28.28 28

Shea ..... 92.90 90

United Verde Ext. 28.28 28

Verde Cent. Corp. 2% 2% 2%

Verde Mines ..... 39.35 .39

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Last  
Island O & T. 22:25 p.m.  
Kan City So pf. 57% 57% 57% 58

Kan G. & L. 23% 23% 23% 23%

Karter J. 15% 15% 15% 15%

Kelly Spring. 45% 45% 45% 45%

Kensington. 32% 32% 32% 32%

Key Tire Co. 14% 14% 14% 15%

Krease S. B. 181.179 181.179

Lack Steel. 84% 84% 84% 84%

Am Tel & T. 10% 10% 10% 10%

Lehigh Valley 713.704 704.704

Leviton. 26% 26% 26% 26%

Levi's. 115.115 115.115

Alled Chem. 85% 85% 85% 85%

Alles Chain. 52% 52% 50% 50%

Alles Chem. 37.36 37.36

Am Biscuit. 12% 12% 12% 12%

Am Brau. 81.81 81.81

Am Can. 10% 10% 10% 10%

Am Can pf. 110% 110% 110% 111

Am Car F. 192.192 192.192

Am Car F. 122.122 122.122

Am Chilie. 85% 85% 85% 85%

Am Cot Oil. 266.266 266.266

Am H & L. 12% 12% 12% 12%

Am Ice Co. 113.113 113.113

Am Inter Corp. 36% 36% 36% 37%

Am L France pf. 100.100 100.100

Am Lin Oil. 40% 39% 40% 40%

Am Loco. 135% 135% 135% 135%

Am Loco pf. 121.121 121.121

Am Metal. 49% 50% 49% 49%

Am Metal. 121.121 121.121

Am Tel & T. 12% 12% 12% 12%

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Am Tel & T. 95% 95% 95% 95%

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## TELEPHONE GAINS IN NET DESPITE LARGER CAPITAL

Indicates Productivity of New Money Invested—Interest Payments Reduced

In its bearing upon the productivity of new capital invested in the telephone business it is interesting to consider the income statement of American Telephone for the nine months to Sept. 30 last. As compared with the corresponding period of 1921 dividend requirements increased about \$8,000,000, nevertheless the surplus remaining after dividends was \$8,000 greater. The jump in aggregate dividend payments reflects to a slight degree the increase in the rate from 8 to 9 per cent in the summer of 1921, but more particularly the expansion in share capital.

One feature of American Telephone's financial operations, the importance of which can easily be overlooked, is the tendency toward reduction of interest requirements. The net reduction to Sept. 30 this year is \$2,576,552 in comparison with 1921. Total interest charges were \$12,188,268 for the nine months this year, or only about one-fifth of the net earnings.

The steady absorption of American Telephone rights at around \$4 affirms the complete success of the \$115,000,000 stock offering. No interest accrues on subscription payments until Nov. 1, so that the usual eleventh-hour rush of subscriptions will probably hit the company along about the 28th to the 30th of this month.

If proportionately the same number of subscribers pay in full for their stock as did in connection with the \$90,000,000 stock offering of 1921, the company, on Nov. 1, will collect some \$38,000,000, or 75 per cent of the total. Naturally such a huge accumulation of coin of the realm cannot be employed instantaneously in the business, thus indicating a possible recourse to temporary investment in short-time government securities.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate . . . . .	5%	5%
Outside com'l paper . . . . .	4%@4%	4%@4%
Year money . . . . .	4%@5	4%@5
Customers' com'l loans . . . . .	5%	5%
Individual com'l loans . . . . .	5%	5%

Steamer—  
Current Eng 1916 11 47,037 12,393,245  
Ex-steam ships . . . . . 18 1,021 4,086,266  
Built in Aus (1919-21) 10 32,447 84,588  
B'ding Aus (1921-22) 7 23,414 . . . . .  
B'ding Eng (1921-22) 5 69,226 . . . . .

Total ..... 51 257,045 47,144,099

To the net earnings for the five years are to be added for brokerage and commissions £181,995, for the net earnings of sail vessels £41,382, and for the net gain on the sale of ships £74,343, in all £297,720, making the total net earnings £7,441,819. The Government, of course, has not paid its full interest on the first cost of the ships, and it has made no allowance for depreciation.

Premier Hughes argues that the net earnings up to June 30, 1921, could be applied as interest and depreciation to the fleet, and as a result the fleet could be written down to a value of £3,527,157 (the actual subtraction comes to £3,265,157), for which the Government would have had a fleet of 51 steamers of 257,045 gross tons, of which half in number and tonnage are less than five years old.

The fleet, accordingly, including ships building, valued at their total estimated final cost, would stand on the books of the Government at an average value of about \$66 a gross ton or \$41 a deadweight ton, an average valuation, considering all the ships in question, high but not excessive for the date, June 30, 1921.

**Loss on Wooden Ships**

But the statement takes no account of the losses incurred on wooden steamers, and it was made before the generally unfavorable results of shipping operations during the year ended June 30, 1922, were at hand.

The Australian Government's loss on contracts for wooden steamers ordered in Australia and canceled was £291,877 and the loss on the American wooden steamers was £2,323,636, in all a loss of £2,615,513.

If this loss had been deducted from the net earnings of the Government's fleet for five years the book value of the fleet would have risen to £6,200,000. Premier Hughes contends, however, that the loss of \$11,000,000 on the contracts for American-built wooden steamers should not be included in any financial statement of the Australian Government fleet, because the Government never had any intention of incorporating such ships in the Australian fleet but ordered them for the sole purpose of carrying Australian wheat to America during the submarine assault; thus releasing added quantities of American wheat for Europe, and reducing accordingly the time ships had to be at sea in order to help feed the allied armies and civilian populations.

A late dispatch says that for the year ended June 30, 1922, operating expenditures were £2,722,474, operating receipts £2,718,837, a deficit of £431, while capital expenditures were £3,811,813. The capital investment seems to have been made out of the £7,441,819 net profits of the wartime and armistice period, to which Mr. Hughes referred in stating that he could write down the value of the fleet as of June 30, 1921, to £3,527,157.

## BUILDING IN NEW YORK LESS

Building contracts awarded in New York City during September amounted to \$34,117,300, according to the F. W. Dodge Company. This is 23 per cent less than the preceding month and 42 per cent less than September, 1921, when the amount of construction started was unusually large for this season. There is normally a falling off in September.

New construction started in the nine months of this year, at \$415,900,500, was 55 per cent greater than the corresponding period of last year, and 46 per cent greater than the entire amount started in 1921.

## CONTINUANCE OF AUSTRALIA FLEET IS ISSUE

**Earnings During War Big but Deficit Now Prevails—Losses on Wooden Ships Large**

The continuance of Australia's government-owned merchant marine has become an issue in Commonwealth politics, says Eugene T. Chamberlain, of the transportation division of the United States Department of Commerce.

While the fleet, which was born of the war, made large earnings during the war and the armistice period, its operations last year resulted in a deficit, and much opposition to continued maintenance of the fleet as a government institution has developed.

## Earnings Showing

The broad features of the financial condition of the Australian fleet may be concisely summarized in the following table:

Steamers	No Gr-Tons Net	Gr-Tons
Current Eng 1916	11	47,037
Ex-steam ships	18	1,021
Built in Aus (1919-21)	10	32,447
B'ding Aus (1921-22)	7	23,414
B'ding Eng (1921-22)	5	69,226

Total ..... 51 257,045 47,144,099

To the net earnings for the five years are to be added for brokerage and commissions £181,995, for the net earnings of sail vessels £41,382, and for the net gain on the sale of ships £74,343, in all £297,720, making the total net earnings £7,441,819. The Government, of course, has not paid its full interest on the first cost of the ships, and it has made no allowance for depreciation.

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**PITTSBURGH ICE CONCERN MERGE**

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—Several of the largest ice manufacturing companies in the Pittsburgh district are effecting a merger, it is understood, in accordance with an announcement made public several weeks ago. The combined capital stock will approximate \$3,000,000, and production will be about 50 per cent of the annual tonnage in the Pittsburgh district.

The companies reported to be involved include the Pittsburgh Ice Company, capital \$500,000; Colonial Ice Company, capital \$800,000; Columbia Ice Company, capital \$250,000; Wilkinsburg Ice Company, capital \$200,000; Union Ice Company, capital \$1,012,500, and Hilltop Ice Company, capital \$100,000.

\*\$13 average 32.44 cts. per rupee. 1 cent a million.

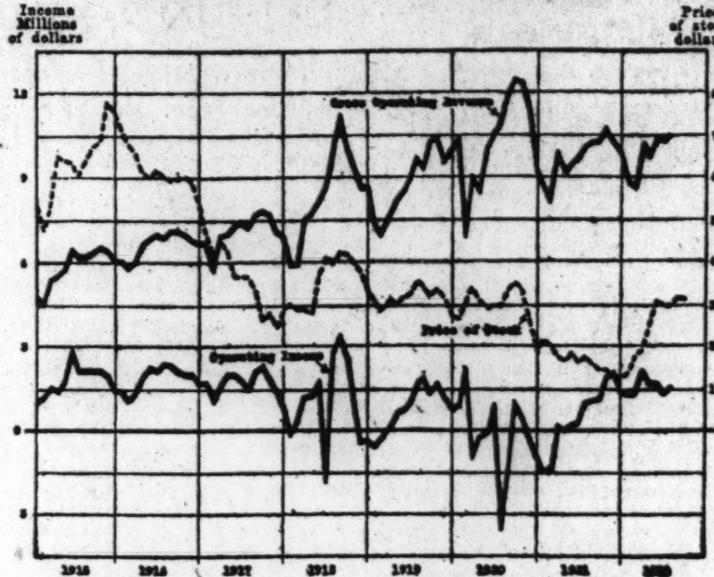
**POSTAL DEFICIT CUT**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A reduction of the postal deficit from \$81,387 in the fiscal year 1921 to \$60,326,550 in the fiscal year 1922 has been brought about by a thorough reorganization of the postal service, large savings, \$6,276,194, has been effected by the cancellation of the four-year contract with stamp envelope makers and the substitution of a new agreement for the remainder of the term.

**TREASURY BOND OFFERING**

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—Tenders will be received on Oct. 20 for Treasury bonds to a maximum amount of \$40,000,000 bonds not to exceed \$5,000,000. The usual weekly offering has been \$50,000,000.

## EIGHT DIFFICULT YEARS



On the chart above New York, New Haven & Hartford's gross revenues and operating income since 1914 are represented graphically by the two heavy lines. The steadily growing spread between gross and net is most apparent, but the movement of the two lines during the last year gives some promise that a beginning has been made in bringing expenses and revenues into a more normal relation to one another. The dotted line represents the average price of the company's stock on the New York Stock Exchange during the same period.

The substantial upturn in its price during the first months of the current year appears to have been in anticipation of better times to come.

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## POTENTIAL STOCK DIVIDENDS TOTAL MANY MILLIONS

**Surplus of More Than Two Scores of Concerns Amount to Nearly \$2,000,000,000**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There is much discussion of possible stock dividends in view of reports and details in Washington that surplus tax of 10 per cent was levied on undivided profits prior to 1918.

Supreme Court decision. A federal

tax of 10 per cent was levied on undivided profits prior to 1918.

There is strong opposition among business men everywhere to any further taxation of capital that serves to check enterprise and to drive the investor into tax-exempt Government securities. The voting of a 200 per cent stock dividend by the Standard Oil Company of New York and others proposed at various

directors' meetings have aroused wider expectations that other corporations will follow a similar policy in capitalizing undivided surpluses.

C. P. Holderber & Co. have prepared a list of large industrial corporations showing their profit and loss surpluses according to the most recently published figures. It shows nearly \$2,000,000,000 on the books of nearly 50 companies as follows:

	Stock & loss	Stock outstanding	Capital
Am Loco	25,488,156	25,000,000	25,000,000
Am & F. Fdy.	36,159,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Am Ice	7,999,329	14,757,300	7,197,400
Am Radiator	11,324,325	12,806,225	2,000,000
Atlantic Refn	60,216,213	5,000,000	20,000,000
Baldwin Loco	18,257,534	20,000,000	20,000,000
Consol Coal	96,149,623	40,255,000	40,255,000
Consol Gas	45,123,132	24,826,833	49,784,000
C. P. Holderber	13,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Ch. Co. Corp.	12,755,705	4,000,000	4,000,000
Com-Tab Rec	6,456,928	11,121,032	...
Do Pont de Nem.	66,080,659	63,378,300	...
Electric Storage Bat.	20,671,081	11,756,675	...
General Electric	70,126,222	17,825,622	12,500,000
Inter'l Harvester	59,526,788	84,116,114	60,222,000
Kellogg Wheel, Inc.	6,788,301	10,000,000	2,377,100
Max Petrol, Ltd.	25,151,521	42,155,700	12,000,000
Midvale Steel	53,551,856	100,000,000	100,000,000
National Biscuit	22,982,722	29,235,000	24,804,500
National Paints	86,756,551	18,000,000	...
National Photo	20,051,812	36,735,940	...
National Starch	484,177,106	50,802,826	34,867,600
National Stock	9,359,997	10,500,000	12,500,000
National Stock 12%	592,021,622	98,878,325	98,349,800
National Stock Ind.	10,534,144	7,410,142	6,844,000
N. O. K.	6,768,408	2,000,000	...
S O. N. Y.	12,255,390	75,000,000	...
St Joseph Lead	12,418,167	15,494,126	...
Texas Co.	83,324,782	164,450,000	...
U. S. Steel	484,177,106	508,302,000	360,281,100
United Fruit	9,359,997	10,500,000	...
Utah Copper	25,050,080	16,244,900	...
Underwood Typewriter	9,404,607	9,000,000	2,800,000
Union Tank Car	10,815,177	12,000,000	1

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FRESHMAN RULE  
AFFECTS CENTRE

Famous Eleven Leaves Danville  
Today Hopeful of Holding  
Harvard to Low Score

DANVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18 (Special)—Hard hit by the freshman rule operating this year for the first time, Centre College, though not so well equipped as last fall to meet Harvard, left Kentucky this morning hopeful of holding the Crimson to a low score. The party was made up of 23 players, Coaches C. B. Moran and James Bond; Student Manager Berryman and Dr. C. E. Allen, the faculty representative. The team is expected to arrive in Boston tomorrow noon and practice that afternoon either in the Stadium or at Braves Field with a final work-out at the Stadium Friday morning. The players who are making the trip are:

J. B. Roberts '23, captain; C. E. Creer '22; H. H. Covington '25; C. W. Lemon '25; T. G. Bartlett '24; A. H. Hudgings '25; J. P. Tanner '23; J. E. Green '24; H. T. Snowday '23; T. R. Johnson '25; J. M. Liggett '24; J. K. Hunter '25; C. A. Thomason '25; G. D. Kimbel '25; R. E. Rubarth '25; P. W. Jones '24; E. A. Kubas '25; P. W. Lynch '25; C. L. Jones '24; G. R. Jones '25; C. P. Cecil '25; L. B. Coombs '25; J. S. Rowland '25; M. T. Gordy '25; and W. P. Shadoan '25.

The leadership of A. C. McMillin at quarterback is missed this season; but there are other factors that give Centre's followers encouragement.

The reinstatement of Gordy, tackle, and Shadoan, guard, by Henry Phillips, president of the Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Association, has greatly bolstered the team's chances. Both of these men played an important part in the Harvard game last year.

To offset this it seemed likely that the team may be without two varsity players, Bartlett, halfback, and Lynch, tackle, who do not appear in good shape. Gordy will take Lynch's place, while Shadoan will relieve Rubarth, who also is not in good shape.

Kubale, center, has been Centre's most brilliant line performer this season and will be the backbone of the Golden-frontier in the intersectional classic. G. R. Jones, who played through the entire Harvard game last fall, is back at his old position at left guard. Capt. Roberts, All-American end in '21, is again showing great cleverness although he loafed through the greater part of the Richmond game Saturday.

Lemon, who comes from Mayfield, Ky., is playing his first year on the varsity at right end. His performance this year has been especially pleasing to coaches C. B. Moran and James Bond. Lemons is a sure tackler, fast and shifty on his feet, a good receiver of forward passes, and strong on the offense.

Creer is playing his fourth year on the team at right tackle and is caring nicely for this position.

Centre's greatest losses this year were in the backfield for two versatile performers, A. C. McMillin, quarterback, and Capt. Norris Armstrong, halfback, graduated last June.

Covington is filling McMillin's place this autumn. He is a better broken-field runner than McMillin, a good drop kicker, a neat passer. His generalship has improved in every game, although he is not yet the leader that McMillin was.

Three Owensboro, Ky., boys have been playing the backfield: Tanner at fullback; Snowday at right half, and Bartlett at left half. Hudgings or Hunter may take Bartlett's place. Centre's backfield substitutes are: Thomason, a line plugging fullback; Rowland, W. H. Robertson '24, E. H. Alexander '25, Liggett and Green. G. Wood is substitute center, R. E. Gibson '24 and Johnson are guard substitutes. C. L. Jones and Rubarth are substitute tackles; Cecil, Kimbel, Coombs and W. R. Bradley '25 are substitute ends.

PLAN NEW FIELD  
FOR PRINCIPIA

Big St. Louis School Has Purchased 23-Acre Tract

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18 (Special)—Announcement is just made that the Principia, a private co-educational school for sons and daughters of Christian Scientists, has purchased a tract of 23 acres for use as an athletic field. The new field is within 15 minutes of the present school property and located at the intersection of Lockland Road and Creve Coeur car line.

The tract is large enough to contain several playing fields, since it is the desire of the school that every student participate in organized athletics. It lies on a high point of land, splendidly situated for drainage, and it is hoped the improvements may be made and grading completed so that it may be ready for use for September, 1923.

Principia also holds an option on 113 acres adjacent to the field. A 17-acre lake within this acreage adjoins the athletic field and is suitable for water sports.

The 113 acres, if purchased, will be used for the establishment of a four-year junior college, and the present school equipment on Page Boulevard will then be moved to the new location.

Work on the new field will be pushed regardless of action upon the adjoining property. The field will be the largest of its kind in the vicinity of St. Louis. It comes as a natural result of the success of Principia teams the past few years.

BAILLIE BREAKS RECORD  
EDINBURGH, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—C. K. Baillie, the young Edinburgh and Scottish champion swimmer and water polo player, has again broken Scottish records over 150 yards. At a gala held at Edinburgh he reduced the figures from 1m. 40s. to 1m. 27 1-5s.

## One of the South's Greatest Football Players



Wide World Photo  
Capt. J. B. Roberts '23, Centre College Football Team

Plan Sculling Race for  
the "Big Three" OarsmenHarvard Rowing Authorities to Launch Negotiations for  
Triangular Event Next Spring—Talk New Boathouse

The rowing powers of Harvard University are considering plans for the construction of a new boathouse on the Charles River, for the exclusive use of scullers, and will launch negotiations this fall toward the arrangement of a three-cornered sculling race between representative oarsmen of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and a request will be made to the athletic committee to award a crew "H" to the man who satisfactorily represents Harvard on the water in sculling. Dr. Howe said last night that it was the hope of the rowing authorities that Harvard could develop a man or men capable of representing the university not only against Yale and Princeton, but in an inter-collegiate contest, in the American Henley at Philadelphia, or even in the English Diamond sculls.

These announcements were made last night by Dr. R. Heber Howes, director of rowing at Harvard, at a meeting of sculling oarsmen held at the Harvard Varsity Club. He cited them as the salient features of a program designed greatly to augment the importance of sculling at Harvard, and to give it establishment as a regular minor sport. He said, at the same time, that sculling would be urged not only for the individuals interested in it alone, but also for all the varsity oarsmen, as an accessory to their regular rowing.

Actual architectural plans have not been prepared for the proposed new boathouse, but Dr. Howe said last night that the graduates would be approached with the suggestion, and an effort made to raise the necessary funds in this manner. The site planned for its location is on the grounds above the present Newell University House, on the banks of the Charles River, just below the Horseshoe Curve. Dr. Howe did not say so, but there is no question that many new shells will be added to the equipment when the new sculling home is ready. Harvard now has more wherries, compromise boats, and singles than any other university or rowing organization in America, but the demand for them far exceeds their supply.

William Lutz, veteran boat builder at Harvard, built two new single shells last winter, boats of the finest racing type, and they are lying in readiness for the two best oarsmen in the university as soon as the new sculling arrangements go into effect. They will be used by the men who represent Harvard in any championship events.

The possibility of a dual race in singles and doubles with oarsmen of Yale University was proposed last spring, shortly before the annual Harvard-Yale boat race on the Thames, but there was not enough time to put the plans across. Now, in addition to including Yale, the Harvard idea is to make it a three-cornered race between scullers of the "Big Three"; more than that, to hold a regular inter-collegiate championship each year, according to the words of Dr. Howe last night. The university rowing management will launch correspondence at once looking toward this end.

Most universities do not have the excellent equipment, facilities, and convenient water courses that obtain at Harvard, and no doubt it will be harder to arouse the interest in other places that has been stirred at Cambridge; but Dr. Howe declared that he was sure it would come; that it would be a matter merely of time.

OFFICIALS FOR MAINE  
CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 17.—The Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association on track met here today and selected officials for the annual Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association cross-country championship run, which is to be held on the course at Bates College, Nov. 23.

The officials are William E. O'Connell, Portland Athletic Club, referee and starter; chief scorer, Woodbury F. Howe; Daniel S. Dexter, Stanley B. Atwood, Austin M. Goodwin and Lawrence Smythe, scorers representing Bates, Colby, Bowdoin, and the University of Maine, respectively.

Timers: D. J. Eames, Bowdoin College; C. B. Brellert, University of Maine; Prof. H. H. Britain, Bates, and A. L. Berry, Colby College, judges at the finish, a representative of each college participating.

NEW SYSTEM FOR  
DECIDING A TIENet Golf Trophy to Go to the  
Man With the Lowest  
Handicap

Much of the golf competition which is being held is played on handicap basis, because deficiency of skill keeps many out of the running for gross honors, and it is to be noticed that ties are prevalent for net prizes in all tournaments. Of the ways which have been in vogue for determining who shall receive a trophy when there is a tie, there is only one which in any way relates to the players' golfing abilities, and that by going to extra holes. This is really the only fair way that gross-score ties can be settled, but in the case of net scores it is hardly more satisfactory than leaving the settlement to chance by drawing lots or tossing a coin.

For a long time there has seemed to be need of a new method of rendering decision in such cases, so that the man whose performance in the original play was best might be named the winner. There seems to be a very equitable and simple way of rendering a decision: by giving the win to him with the lowest handicap, in that his actual performance was the best. This is a system which has been used in field athletics for many years and just why it never has been adopted for golf tournaments is a question. In this way there would be no dependence upon "luck" or upon any performance subsequent to that originally played as part of the competition.

Obviously a golfer who has tied for a prize should not be asked to play again for that same prize, because it is justice to him to let his first score represent him for good and all. And if one man has played golf which is actually superior to the other's, he deserves to win for that reason. Of course the toss-up means of settling a tie is unjust on the face of it, unless the players concerned have a very unusual insouciance regarding possession of prize "pewter."

It might be contended by some that if a tie were settled as here suggested on purely gross-score merits there would be a departure from the intention started with—namely, that of playing with handicap; that gross had really no standing in the matter except as it figured after the stroke allowance had been deducted. Some even might say that golf custom, which set the original methods of deciding ties, ought not to be changed in any case, but such objections would seem to be of minor importance in view of the unquestionable fact that the present ways of declaring the winner of a net deadlock are seldom satisfactory.

If the winning of a prize can be decided in the play of a regular prescribed number of holes, surely it is desirable that no extra round be gone through with. In case of gross competition a playoff would be necessary, but that is no reason why the matter of net ties should not be simplified and made as easy as possible.

"The idea is a good one, in my opinion," said W. F. Garcelon, secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "It is true that the present method of deciding ties has proved unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it is unjust to the low handicap man, whose actual performance has been better. The practice of awarding the prize to the low gross scorer has proved satisfactory in field events, and I do not see why it would not mark a betterment if applied to golf."

Asked what the chances were of the new method being used in state open tournaments in the future, Mr. Garcelon said that all the association could do was to recommend such a thing; and that he thought the subject a worthy one to bring up for discussion with a view to a recommendation if a real improvement were seen to exist after all sides of the matter had been examined and if the opinions of more people qualified to know were found favorable.

NEW HOCKEY COACH  
AT NORTHWESTERN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—Women hockey players at Northwestern University are receiving instruction from Miss Margaret Inglin of Dunfermline, Scotland, who played halfback on the All-Scotland Women's Hockey Team two years ago, it is announced here.

Miss Inglin is rated as one of the world's foremost women hockey players, being especially expert in the technique of the various strokes. She is guiding Northwestern girls more as a stroke specialist than as a general strategist, it is said.

The Scottish coach landed in the United States three weeks ago and spent last week directing the women's hockey team of the Normal Training School, Battle Creek, Mich. She remains here until the first of next week, goes to University of Wisconsin and then to the University of Illinois. Miss Inglin coached 50 girls yesterday morning and twice as many in the afternoon. She teaches them to perfect the wrist movement which turns the hockey stick just enough to dribble the ball without making the player twist the body enough to open attack; another hockey movement is the up-stroke which, by the rules, must not go as high as the head on account of the danger to other players. To get this stroke accurately and with power, Miss Inglin explains, is rather difficult.

## CUBS DISPLAY GENEROSITY

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—The Chicago National League Club players, winners of the city series with the White Sox, divided their share of the receipts—\$14,708.85—among 26 men, giving full shares to the mascot, the groundkeeper, and several others not associated directly with the team. The National League players drew \$3804.55, which they divided into 21 full shares, each man thus receiving almost as much as one of the winning players.

COLUMBIA HAS  
UNUSUAL SQUADWill Have a Strong Freshman  
Swimming Team This Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—As the result of a questionnaire directed to freshman swimming candidates at Columbia University it appears that the Blue and White institution is to have the strongest yearling aggregation ever turned out on Morningside Heights.

Heading the list is W. D. Wright, a recruit from the Erie High School of Erie, Pa. Wright is one of the leading scholastic swimmers of the United States, and the times turned in by him for the 50 yards and the century compare favorably with those of such intercollegiate stars as Capt. W. L. Jeffiffe '23 of Yale University, S. B. Damon '22 of Amherst College, and G. A. Sinclair '24 of the United States Naval Academy. During the national interscholastic championships at Princeton University last spring Wright took second in the 50-yard event, and has since covered the distance in 24.25s. Considering the fact that these figures are considerably better than those which won the inter-collegiate title at the University of Pennsylvania in March, it appears that Wright will have to be watched in 1924.

In addition to Wright, Coach E. T. Kennedy has another 25s. man in the person of H. P. Solomon, who was admitted to college from the extension department of the university this fall. Solomon, however, expects to become a sophomore in February, and will be depended upon to form the mainstay of the Columbia varsity.

Obviously a golfer who has tied for a prize should not be asked to play again for that same prize, because it is justice to him to let his first score represent him for good and all. And if one man has played golf which is actually superior to the other's, he deserves to win for that reason. Of course the toss-up means of settling a tie is unjust on the face of it, unless the players concerned have a very unusual insouciance regarding possession of prize "pewter."

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It might be contended by some that if a tie were settled as here suggested on purely gross-score merits there would be a departure from the intention started with—namely, that of playing with handicap; that gross had really no standing in the matter except as it figured after the stroke allowance had been deducted. Some even might say that golf custom, which set the original methods of deciding ties, ought not to be changed in any case, but that is no reason why the matter of net ties should not be simplified and made as easy as possible.

"The idea is a good one, in my opinion," said W. F. Garcelon, secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "It is true that the present method of deciding ties has proved unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it is unjust to the low handicap man, whose actual performance has been better. The practice of awarding the prize to the low gross scorer has proved satisfactory in field events, and I do not see why it would not mark a betterment if applied to golf."

Asked what the chances were of the new method being used in state open tournaments in the future, Mr. Garcelon said that all the association could do was to recommend such a thing; and that he thought the subject a worthy one to bring up for discussion with a view to a recommendation if a real improvement were seen to exist after all sides of the matter had been examined and if the opinions of more people qualified to know were found favorable.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Bertrand Russell Views the Outlook for China

**The Problem of China** It is now nearly a generation since the victory of Japan over Russia surprised and startled Europe. If George Allen & Unwin, 7/6 net, the adoption of Western civilization by 70-Century Co., \$2, 000,000 of Japanese could render such victory possible, what, it was asked, might not contact between this civilization and the 400,000 of the closely related people of China ultimately bring about? Year by year this contact has since continued. Writer after writer has recorded the particular developments of the day, but the answer lies hidden in a future which is still nebulous and dark.

The search is, nevertheless, a fascinating one, and the thoughtful, well-informed study of the subject which Mr. Bertrand Russell has now published, under the title "The Problem of China," brings information up to date and provides clues capable of being followed. He approaches his subject from a somewhat novel angle. "I have tried to show in this book," he writes, "that the Chinese are, in certain ways, superior to us, and that it would not be good either for them or for us, if in these ways they had to descend to our level in order to preserve their existence as a nation."

**Learning From the Chinese** The teacher is nothing if he is not also a learner, and Mr. Bertrand Russell's ability to help his Chinese pupils in the Government University of Peking, whereof he modestly describes himself as "sometime professor," must depend largely upon recognition of this basic fact. The Chinese carries the virtues of filial obedience, self denial, personal dignity and industry to levels undreamt of by any white man; and, if at the same time, he is less equipped in the essentially Anglo-Saxon attributes of initiative, steadfastness and physical courage, this

only makes it the more difficult to apply European standards to him.

In spite of the anarchy whereto much of China has been reduced of late years, literature is still revered there and intellectual attainment regarded as qualification for office. A vigorous reformer, Mr. Russell thinks, "possessed of literary skill could carry with him the great majority of young China." He thinks also that "men with the requisite gifts exist in China."

## The Progress in Education

Elementary education is able to make little headway amongst the masses under present political conditions, but increasing numbers of individuals are growing up who have received secondary education upon western lines and they are the salt of the country. Many of them are the product of American missionary training.

Mr. Russell laments that the missionary is substituting blustering Americanism for the more superficially attractive "lets surely calm" of this traditional Chinese, but no one can visit such well-ordered, happy, and efficient institutions as the Tsing Hua College and the Methodist Peking University, without recognizing the wonderful contributions they are making to Chinese progress. Mr. Russell enumerates the establishment of orderly government, industrial development under Chinese control, and further spread of education, as the three most pressing needs of China today. It is a hopeful feature of the situation that real if slow progress is being made in regard to education. Chinese students in missionary and indigenous educational institutions now number 4,500,000, or more than double the total in existence 10 years ago. It is to be expected that, as teaching spreads, orderly government and industrial development will follow.

## An Unfair Advantage

**I**F CRITICS of the type of Joseph Hergesheimer and John Galsworthy had not already said that John Bojer's "The Great Hunger" is one of the greatest novels that has ever come out of Europe; if thousands upon thousands of American readers had not already agreed that Mr. Hergesheimer and Mr. Galsworthy expressed sound judgments when they committed themselves in this fashion with regard to Bojer's work; and if the novel had not already been translated into English, German, French, Italian, Japanese, and Hebrew, there might be some reason for writing an introduction to the appended letter from Mr. Bojer. As it is, the letter, written at my request for some note concerning any one of Mr. Bojer's works, can well stand on its own message without comment or elucidation. The parts omitted have to do exclusively with personal affairs.

(Translation)

Hvalstad, IX-5-22

Kjaere Hr. Porterfield:

I thank you for your letter and the interest you take in me and my writings. . . . It is of interest to you (according to your request), I may say that the following happened while I was writing "The Great Hunger."

I was on a lecture tour, making propaganda for the Allies in 1916. At a certain mountain resort, where I wished to rest after having delivered 120 lectures, I was sitting before the fire in the company of some people to whom I intended to tell something of the book I then had in my head. There were old and young people around the fire, and they listened attentively to my story, which I presented was true. I told about the engineer, his impetuous boyhood, his life with his sister, his wealth after his stay in Egypt, his marriage, and lastly about his complete destination. I often give the synopsis of a new novel I have in mind and present that it is a true story. I do this in order to see if the theme leaves my auditors cold, merely arouses a passing interest, or enthralls them. This time my story was quite impressive. Some of the women cried out loud, others used their handkerchiefs in a subduing way.

The next day one of our leading industrial magnates came over to me, and took me to one side. "Listen," he said, "I am not going to ask the name of the engineer you told about yesterday, nor where he lives. But I have collected 2000 kroner among the people up here, and now I have come to ask you to send it to him." He tried to hand me the money. There I was.

"Well" he said, "why don't you take the money?"

"Pardon me, but—"

"Well, he isn't so proud that he considers himself too good to accept help, especially when it is given anonymously, is he?"

"Ahem—but eh—"

"What the deuce is the use to say 'but'? Are you going to send him the money, or are you not?"

"Yes—but, my dear man, I have no idea where he lives."

The man stared at me: "Don't you know—you said you knew him."

"I do, quite well indeed, but I don't know whether he is still living or not."

"Listen! What's the matter with you? You said a short while ago that he is living in such desperate circumstances." The man was quite angry, or, at least, highly impatient.

"That is all very true, my dear man; but, you see, it is a story I have been telling you."

"What do you mean—a story?"

"It is a story and a lie: it is a novel. Mr. Holm, his life, his affairs, his fate—that is all something I have made up; it is going to be a novel."

There stood the man before me with a pocket full of money, collected for a fictitious person. His face became paler and paler with rage, the longer he looked at the coins and notes.

## Sketches of Musical Artists

**THE ROMANTIC WORLD OF MUSIC** By William Armstrong, New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, \$2.50.

Mr. Armstrong has brought together here, without preface and without any attempt at subtle interpretation, a mass of personal reminiscence connected with the most famous opera singers of the last 75 years, beginning with Patti, making her debut at the Academy of Music in New York in 1859, and coming down to today's stage and star. He admits his readers to little with Nordica and Melba and Padewski (the only instrumentalist included), and with most other of the artists eligible to mention in such a category. There are narratives of striking occasions, almost entirely off stage, and rehearsals of significant

## A Modern Jongleur

**A Jongleur Strayed** By Richard Le Gallienne's latest book cannot be other than a disappointment to those who know "The Moon Behind the Garden" and that matchless lyric "Violin Music" will find little here to content them. These are slight things compared to much of Mr. Le Gallienne's former work. The same delicate artistry is here, of course, for he is a poet who does not slip or falter. His technique is as careful and conclusive in "The Jongleur" as in all his song. But the matter, the content, seems not to have inspired him to that white heat, that flawless perfection he has so often attained.

In this book one feels no such emotional stress. He almost descends to the merely pretty weaving of rhyme. "Anima Mundi" is a graceful, well-wrought love song, with certain lines which only two men could have written. Swinburne and the author.

Let all things vanish, if but you remain; For if you stay, beloved, what is gone? Yet, should you go, all permanence is vain.

And all the piled abundance is as none. With you beside me in the desert sand, Your smile beside me, and on mine your hand.

Ones arise and camel-bells; For in the long adventure of your eyes Are all the wandering ways to Paradise.

Existence, in your being, comes and goes; What were the garden, love, without the rose?

In vain were ears to hear, And eyes in vain.

Lacking your ordered music, sphere to sphere.

Blind should your beauty blossom not again.

The pulse that shakes the world with

its tragic beat, Is but the passing of your little feet;

And all the vasting vast of all the seas, Down from the pole To the Hesperides.

Is but the praying echo of your soul, but still true.

conversations. Not that any of the artists seem to say much that is exceptionally brilliant or witty. They could sing and act, and they did it; and with such art as to make themselves remarkable as personalities. Mr. Armstrong has evidently been a faithful reporter, neither inventing nor adoring, and the style has an element of affectionate proprietorship that is rather engaging.

Perhaps as interesting as any of the memoir-sketches is that of Madame Marchesi, who taught Eames, Calvé, Etelka Gerster, and trained almost every great woman's voice of her time.

The illustrations are reproductions of signed photographs. The book is one of the latest additions to the already large number of popular works about music and musicians which Dutton publishes.

## About Bolivia

**Three Ases in Bolivia** By Lionel L. Armstrong, New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., \$2.

**Adventures in Bolivia** By C. H. Rogers, New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, \$2.50.

**Six Years in Bolivia** By A. V. L. Dulles, New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, \$2.

pumas, woods and waters, too wild for the most of us, trouble him not at all. They are bits of the day's work to be set down as mere incidents, treated in a manner so matter of fact as to make the beholder blink with surprise. Mr. Guise and the dredge strike the happy medium: pumas prove of the greatest possible interest to him, he writes well and fluently, and he has a pleasant—international sense of humor.

Mr. Portman set out to be internationally humorous, but he had not matter or material akin to that of Mr. Guise. The latter author looks back upon six years of Bolivia: the former can count his residence in months. Mr. Portman's is a chronicle of lost trains, lost luggage, lost telegrams, bad hotels, bad food, and so on. Mr. Guise had no use for trains; in fact, he probably had absorbed the Latin-American idea of the relative value of time. Mr. Portman is in a hurry: he is always lugging us off somewhere at the magnificent speed of 10 miles an hour, whipping up the diligence and lurching the coach around corners on two wheels. Mr. Guise sits by the dredge and meditates, he goes forth to bullfight and fiesta, he is interested in practically everything.

Mr. Prodrugs, like neither of these, calmly puts his rifle on his shoulder, and walks off through the jungles without the slightest consideration for Indians, inimical or otherwise. It was merely a matter of course to him, so Mr. Cunningham-Grahame, who did the preface, actually sees that, lacking the British viewpoint and the humor, he can at least provide a thrill on every page, so calmly recounted that the reader marvels and meditates, then reads on again. But if it is the real Bolivia you desire, set up in a mingled atmosphere of Joseph Conrad and Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Guise is your man. Lowland, highland, mountain peak and precipice he has seen and seen a thousand times. Folk and castes and customs are at his fingers' ends; the mine of his experience is unbelievably rich and has a hand for setting forth fact and fancy.

## Behind the Scenes at the Circus

**THE ADVENTURES OF DIGGELLY DAN** By Edwin P. Norwood, Boston: Little, Brown and Company, \$1.75.

Perhaps you think you know all about Circusland. Whatever you know, however, has to be what is seen from the outside; that is, as you sit in tense excitement, scuffing your feet in the sawdust and watching what is proceeding in the rings and between and around the edges, wishing you had eyes on all sides of your head. Very likely you have wondered sometimes, as you have been swept reluctantly along in the midst of the happy crowd leaving the circus grounds, what the animals and all the entertainers do "between times." That's just what you would never guess until Mr. Norwood tells you. He knows everything about it, because for years he has lived in the circus and is acquainted with the clowns and the acrobats and the elephants and everybody.

It all happens at "half-past twilight," the magic hour when the afternoon audience has gone away and the performers are resting until the next audience arrives. It begins as a reward to Diggelley Dan, the clown, when he has been 100 years and a day at his task of making children and their parents and a great many other "grown-ups" laugh. Right out of nowhere appears the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes, and conveys a message from Too-bo-tan (you long to know who he is, of course, but I can't tell you everything; you must read the book for yourself and find out), giving Dan the privilege of unlocking the cages once every day and letting all the animals out for a frolic. They have undreamed-of adventures—many of them.

In these pages there is adventure and fantasy and animal lore and fun—always plenty of that. Young readers of *The Christian Science Monitor* have reveled in these chapters, and now we are glad that many more children and their adult friends—perhaps many of the same ones over again—have the opportunity to enjoy this delightful book.

## The Real Washington

**GEORGE WASHINGTON** By William Thayer, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$3.50.

It has been a curious trick of history that George Washington should have appealed to four generations of Americans a cold, unnaturally silent and reserved figure, "a model of propriety," somewhat withdrawn from the common run of affairs. This lamentable misrepresentation of him to the public, Mr. William Roscoe Thayer explains, is chiefly the work of two worthy but officious persons who wrote the earlier biographies. The Rev. Mason L. Weems and Jared Sparks, it seems, filled volumes with absurdities and thought nothing of altering facts to make what looked to them a more alluring picture of their hero. All this Mr. Thayer must needs labor to counteract in his endeavor to give readers a better understanding of Washington as a living, human being.

The volume is a rapid sketching of the background of American history, against which Washington stands out as the commanding personality. We see the young Virginian surveying in the wilderness, becoming an officer in the militia, leaving that for the pursuits of a planter, then entering the House of Burgesses of his native State. Then follow, inevitably, the great periods of his activity, known intimately to every one.

Nothing new in all this, you are saying. No, not in the events of history—there cannot be. But if it is the real Bolivia you desire, set up in a mingled atmosphere of Joseph Conrad and Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Guise is your man. Lowland, highland, mountain peak and precipice he has seen and seen a thousand times. Folk and castes and customs are at his fingers' ends; the mine of his experience is unbelievably rich and has a hand for setting forth fact and fancy.

The main features of the book

which form at the moment a vexed subject of discussion in British financial circles, can be sketched only partially and even then in a brief manner. Dr. Cassel urges a recognition of the fact, and all that it implies, that the gold standard is a thing of the past, that many European countries have a free paper currency and that, therefore, the unifying factor in the adjustment of one currency to another no longer exists.

## When the Gold Standard Disappears

On the question of fact, Dr. Cassel finds himself in complete agreement with the financiers; but, in arguing his conclusions, the enthusiasm of a propagandist carries him outside the pale of reasonable interpretations of the basic facts. To quote the author: "But when the gold standard disappears the notes are nothing more than a means of payment, and their value therefore, can only be determined by their scarcity." In answer to this assertion, it may be argued that the actual scarcity of a paper currency, which has no relation to a gold standard, is only one of the factors concerned with the value of the currency. The value of paper currency depends upon the degree to which its issue is related to the ratio of exports over imports.

One of the primary causes of the depreciation of the currencies, especially in the lately belligerent countries, is the fact that, during the war, the central banks created an artificial purchasing power to serve their temporary requirement, without reference to the economic conditions of their industries. The increase of purchasing power, thus artificially created, led to a rise in prices. The central banks failed to control the internal relativity of the rise entailed by the increased demand, not because of the amount of purchasing power they created, but because they failed to correlate their issues to the abnormal trade requirements of war production.

## The Main Cause of Inflation

The paper issues did not form the main cause of inflation, but the failure to adjust the issues to the unprecedented conditions, revealed by the ratio of exports over imports, and the failure to insure a general rise of prices. Large owing to an erroneous discount policy, the central banks tacitly acquiesced in the rapid doubling and trebling of the index figures in the armament industry, for instance, while the food trades under Government control were kept at an artificially



John Burroughs in the doorway of the Old Hay-Barn Studio

## Monetary History Since 1914

**Money and Foreign Exchange After 1914** By Gustav Cassel, London: Constable & Co., 18s. 6d.

Before the war, the study of economics was apt to be regarded as the special province of professors and of masters of international finance. The war has taught most men of affairs that a knowledge of the main fundamentals of economics is as essential a factor in the successful control of business as efficient office organization. Publishers have responded to a public demand, by placing on the market an increasing number of books by leading authorities, who have endeavored to facilitate the application of economic theories to the altered condition of post-war finance.

Dr. Gustav Cassel has written a volume, dealing with the relationship of the gold standard to the financial policies of the central banks. Unlike many other authorities on the subject, Dr. Cassel's censure is never venomous and betrays everywhere the desire to establish, by means of frank criticism and explanation, a state of mutual understanding which he believes will lead the world to an efficient international method of regularizing the present chaos of international finance.

The book contains a good deal of severe criticism of the financial policies of the central banks. Unlike many other authorities on the subject, Dr. Cassel's censure is never venomous and betrays everywhere the desire to establish, by means of frank criticism and explanation, a state of mutual understanding which he believes will lead the world to an efficient international method of regularizing the present chaos of international finance.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Sisterhood of Bridges

THE murmuring river, its edges concealed by thickly growing shrubbery, flows past our door, a few hundred feet away, and the country bridge which spans it is a red iron affair, not very pretty and of only one simple arch. And yet—just as the red introduces a piquant dash of color into the green and brown landscape, so do the vibrations from these rattling planks add their peculiar note into the quiet sound of country life.

I have never wearied of listening to the occasional passing automobile, rolling soundless along the dirt road, which lies parallel to the river for many miles, until it turns sharply directly in front of our house, to cross over the bridge. As the car turns with the road it rouses a mild thunder for half a minute; then again all is silent. Next comes the rhythmic heavy tread of cart horses, pulling the farmer's wagon along the sleeping highway—and suddenly their muffled beat becomes distinct as they too pass over the bridge, which trembles under the creaking load of hay. A saddle horse, galloping softly on the easy dust and then—ah—there you hear him briskly clipping across the wooden planks of the bridge. ♦ ♦ ♦

There is always romance about a bridge, and I suppose everybody has some favorite among the famous bridges of the world. Tell me what bridges you love and I will tell you what you are, one might paraphrase. As for me there are five bridges which always remain distinct in my memory and dear to my heart. And foremost of all is the Ponte Sant' Angelo. This (it one excepts the two short bridges which connect the island in the Tiber with the two banks), is the only one left in Rome which is neither modern nor medieval, but genuinely ancient. There have been repairs and a new parapet: the flock of angels on the piers were added in 1668, but the three broad central arches are undoubtedly the original structure.

I love this antique workmanship, not only because of its surpassingly lovely view of the Castle of Sant' Angelo, but because of the delightful paradox of its having been built by the Emperor Hadrian, scholarly, art-loving, who prided himself on handling human life with a light touch. His airy lines "Animula, vagula, blandula," have a modern ring even today; and it was this same emperor, who likened existence to a skimming butterfly, who reared a bridge which has lasted for nearly eighteen centuries!

The other spot in Rome which has a peculiar fascination for me is that which marks the old structure which Horatio kept against Lars Porsena of Clusium, while the fathers hewed it down behind him. This was the very first bridge to be built across the Tiber, and it was of wood bolted with bronze, for the Romans had no iron.

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WILLIS J. ABROT, Editor

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in those days. Afterward the reverent custom prevailed for many generations of always repairing it with wood and bronze in perpetual veneration of Ancus Martius, fourth King of Rome. Those who delight in coincidence revel in the fact that the last remnant of this wooden bridge was destroyed by that Pontiff whose name was della Rovere, which may be translated "of the oak." The last vestige of the stone bridge which ultimately took the place of the famous wooden one was destroyed to deepen the harbor, but the clump of brown seaweed lay purple shadows.

In the glory of the night and in the happy silence the girl walked home, saying softly to herself,

"It has opened its heart to me.  
Therefore I love it."

dunes. And the girl laughed softly to herself and shouted "Bravo!" as the tiniest won.

And then twilight came, clad all in gray and lavender, came slowly as if enjoying the frolic and loath to bid it cease. The grasses on the dunes went to sleep. The little brown weeds on the beach lay still in their fairy rings. The foam balls called off the race. The light died out of the sand. Where the waves rolled back, the beach lay moist and shining like a sheet of silver, delicately tinted with faint green, pale lavender, rose pink. By the clump of brown seaweed lay purple shadows.

Shepherds of the Roman Campagna

thoughts have turned to the betrothed or wife he has left behind in the mountains, had muted for them the music of existence.

Their chief festival, save for an occasional visit home, is at the sheep-shearing, when the various flocks with their herds gather to an appointed center under the direction of the overseer, and the shepherds enjoy better food and the society of their fellows for a brief space before scattering again to their lonely pastures.

The payment given varies from one estate or district to another, but certain old rights in the matter of cheese, sheepskins (from which they make their jackets), and special food allowances at certain festivals such as Christmas and Easter, are generally recognized. Their existence is of an almost primeval simplicity, their

## The Architect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

and he was not afraid to trust his God. He looked beyond the human sense of things to the divine; and we must learn to do the same.

Every desire to be good men and women in our human relationships is the whisper of man's spirituality and helps to dig the excavations for our spiritual building. Therefore, we can never afford to look with derision upon the arts, the sciences, or any humanly legitimate occupation in which we or others may be employed. Each progressive step forward sounds the doom of some material limitation, and marks the way for the advent of spiritual enlightenment. Walt Whitman puts it very tersely in these words:

"Roaming in thought over the Universe, I saw the little that is Good steadily hastening towards immortality, And the vast all that is call'd Evil I saw hastening to merge itself and become lost and dead."

The foundation, of course, for all spiritual building lies in the understanding of God and His Christ. Upon this foundation we can rest secure, for "the stone which the builders rejected" is become the chief of our corner; and as we build our houses beautiful, strong, complete in holiness, we are helping others to build theirs. Every overcoming of a belief in evil adds one more stone of enlightenment to our structure in Truth; for, ignorance being dispelled, Truth, never having been absent, appears, and we hear the "still small voice" in tender accent repeating that stupendous question: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?" Sooner or later, every one without exception will be asked this question; and every one, as he begins to understand the right, spiritual foundation which he must finally build, will learn to answer in the affirmative. Then the true mission of Christianity will be accepted and understood, and we shall find faith, courage, humility, purity in our temple—all stones in the temple of God.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says on page 576, "In divine Science, man possesses this recognition of harmony consciously in proportion to his understanding of God."

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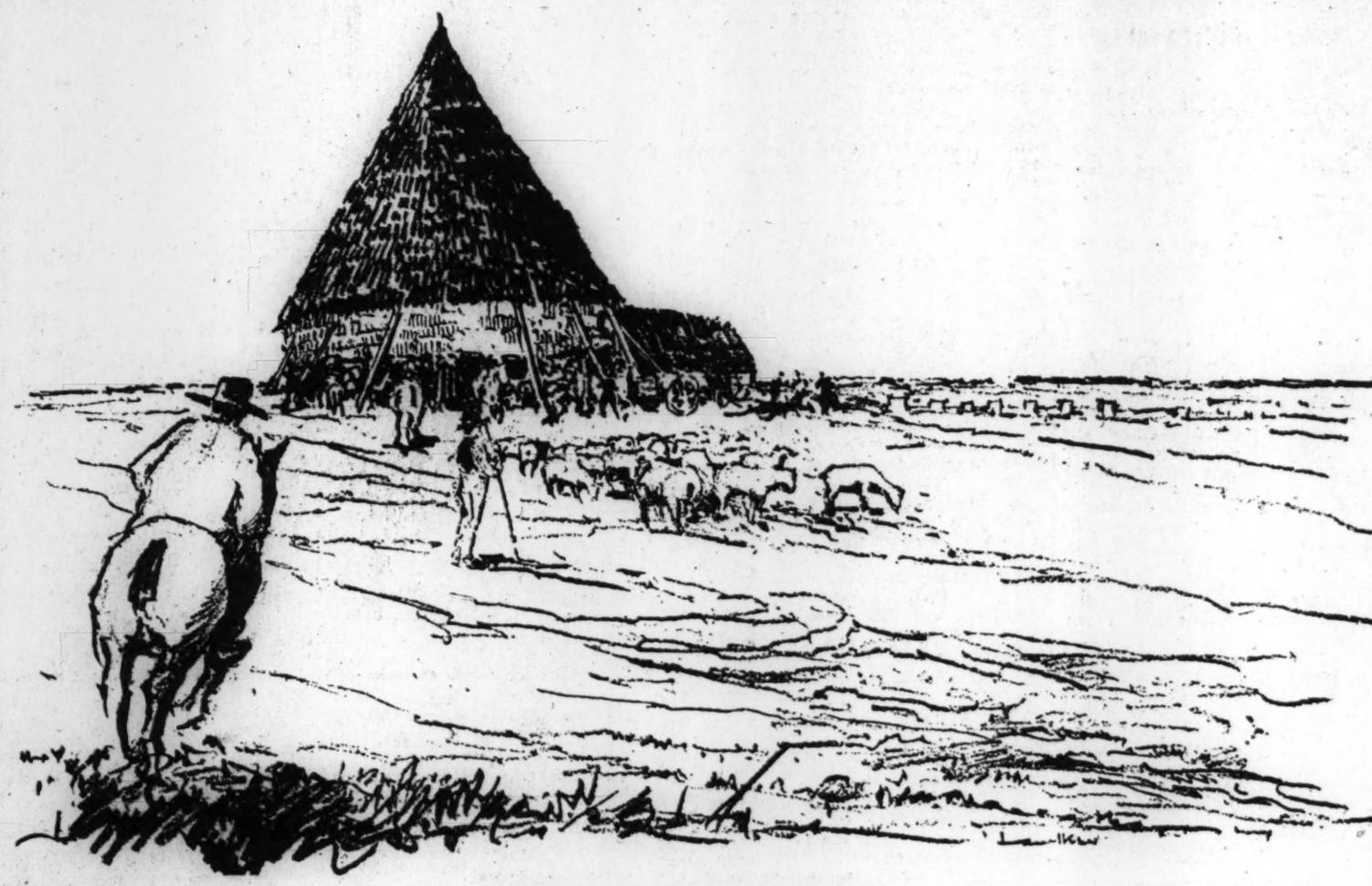
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## Modesty

You are young, my son, and, as the years go by, time will change and even reverse many of your present opinions. Refrain therefore awhile from setting yourself up as a judge of the highest matters.—Plato.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
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Shepherds of the Roman Campagna

FROM whichever direction one approaches Rome, one must traverse great tracts of that weird and lonely country which is known as the Campagna, extending on all sides like a sea, its low undulating hills rolling away wave beyond wave. Here and there rises an ancient tower, or some great aqueduct spans a tract of water from the mountains to supply imperial Rome. Hiding beneath its green flower-starred undulations a myriad memories and relics of the past, it has felt the feet of the Roman legions and the tramp of the barbarian hordes where now the grass waves in the wind and silence and solitude hold sway.

Only small areas of land around the widely separated farmsteads are under cultivation: beyond these extend vast pastures, where oxen, buffaloes, sheep and horses graze. Of these it is the sheep that go furthest afield, grazing throughout the autumn and winter in the lowlands, and being driven in the spring toward the hills for cool and fresher grass. Few who have ever traversed the Campagna will have failed to see against the clear sky of dawn or sunset, or sheltering at midday in the shadow of some ancient tower or arch, or lofty stone pine, the picturesque figure of the shepherd in felt hat and sheepskin coat. Often he may be seen leaning on the staff which, set diagonally so as to form a triangle with his firmly planted feet, affords him rest while watching over his flock.

These shepherds lead a simple life which can scarcely have varied from primeval times. Their dwellings are rude huts of logs, poles, straw and reeds, with a fenced enclosure into which to drive the sheep at night. When the flock moves the hut is taken down and set up in the new position, together with the milking and cheese-making utensils.

In the dawn the sheep are driven out for their long day's wandering, their shepherd walking leisurely behind, and the great white shaggy dogs dutifully trotting around their woolly charges. At evening, when they return, and the ewes have been milked, the milk is straightway poured into the cauldron hanging over the fire, to make the "pecorino" and "ricotta" for which the Campagna is famous.

The "pecorino" is a small round cheese of a pale yellow; the "ricotta" is made by adding fresh milk to the whey from which the cheese has been extracted, and then re-cooking it, whence its name, "ricotta" twice cooked. It is a white curd with so little flavor beyond that of pure milk that it may be eaten equally well with salt and pepper or with sugar and fruit, and is sent to the cities in round rush baskets, from which it emerges like milky balls, patterned over with the imprint of the rushes.

At evening the shepherds sit around the fire to eat their frugal supper, and then stretch themselves on the sand within the hut or beneath the open sky to sleep, while the dogs keep watch. It is a lonely life, passed almost wholly far from human intercourse save for the two or three men or lads who share the care of a flock.

Far out on the water, a line of sleek, black ducks rose and fell with rhythmic motion. Their feathers glistened, their alert eyes shone. The girl longed to be out there too, swinging in the cradle of a great green wave. See gulls wheeled overhead, their flashing wings like tiny white caps of the sea. Along the beach the surf beat up a line of featherly rainbow foam. Every few minutes a mischievous breeze plucked off little fluffy balls that poised for a moment as if counting, "One, two, three," and then tumbled off in a mad race for the

water, in this twentieth century, unvaried, in its pastoral duties and rhythm, from that of Jacob when he kept the flocks of Laban, or David when he watched beside his sheep and improvised his songs full of pastoral imagery, as the Campagna shepherds do today.

## Black and Unknown Bards

Heart of what slave poured out such melody

As "Steal away to Jesus"? On its strains

His spirit must have nightly floated free,

Though still about his hands he felt his chains.

Who heard great "Jordan roll"?

Whose starward eye

Saw chariot "swing low"? And who was he

That breathed that comforting, melodic sigh,

"Nobody knows de trouble I see"?

What merely living clod, what captive thing,

Could up toward God through all its darkness grope,

And find within its deadened heart to sing

These songs of sorrow, love and faith, and hope?

How did it catch that subtle undertone?

That note in music heard not with the ears? . . .

Not that great German master in his dream

Of harmonies that thundered amongst the stars

At the creation, ever heard a theme nobler than "Go down, Moses." Mark its bars

How like a mighty trumpet-call they stir

The blood. Such are the notes that men have sung

Going to valorous deeds; such tones there were

That helped make history when time was young.

There is a wide, wide wonder in it all, That from degraded rest and servile toll

The fiery spirit of the seer should call These simple children of the sun and soil.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1922

## EDITORIALS

THE organization of a committee for the relief of the Near East, under the direction of Mr. Will Hays and by authority of President Harding, furnishes an opportunity for the charitable people of the United States and elsewhere to contribute toward the alleviation of the dreadful distress of the people in that war-racked country, with assurance that their contributions will be handled efficiently and economically. A working capital has been furnished by the American Red Cross, which has turned over to the committee all of the funds now in its hands wherewith to prosecute the task of relief until contributions may come from the people.

The Christian Science Monitor hopes that generous assistance and aid may be extended by its readers to this most commendable work of relief, the necessity for which has been sufficiently indicated by the cables from the Near East to this paper. Checks may be sent to the treasurer of the fund, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York; to Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, treasurer of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to Edward L. Ripley, treasurer, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. If sent to any one of these recipients, contributions will reach the proper authority for their administration in the way which will bring the utmost alleviation possible to the sorely stricken people of Asia Minor.

THE NEW YORK MAIL discerns in the assertion that the American passenger ships will be driven off the ocean, unless they are permitted to sell alcoholic liquor in their smoking rooms, a familiar ghost which has before now been forged from the fumes of alcohol. This specter, according to the Mail, is the old theory that the destruction of the liquor traffic was going to render valueless all property which had been occupied by the participants in that traffic. Time was when, in cities, two and sometimes three street intersections were occupied by saloons, and at the height of the prohibition agitation it was insisted that the unhappy landlords of these corner buildings were to be bankrupted if their saloon-keeping tenants found their business destroyed. The cry of property rights was raised then to block the progress of prohibition much as the cry of personal liberty is now raised in an effort to avert the enforcement of the law.

Everyone knows that six months after the prohibition amendment went into effect careful investigation in most of the cities affected showed that the very eligible corners, from which the groggeries had been ejected, had been eagerly seized, frequently at higher rentals, by a very much superior class of tenants. High rentals, we may say in passing, are not necessarily a sign of advantage to the many, however desirable they may be to the few who own the property, but even where the rental which the saloonkeeper was able, because of the enormous and often illegal gains of his calling, to pay to the landlord, was beyond the power of his successor to pay, it was found that the adjacent property was improved, and its rents increased because of the advantage to the neighborhood caused by the disappearance of the saloon.

These are merely facts of recent history, easily demonstrated and as a rule matters of common notoriety. The lesson they teach is applicable also to the American ships on the high seas. They will no more be put out of business because of the disappearance of the bar than blocks on Broadway or Pennsylvania Avenue have been depopulated and made desert because where there were four or five saloons there are now none.

It is not surprising, in view of the general misinformation concerning the nature of money, that the American farmers should be

showing a disposition to favor various plans for the issuance of a greater volume of what they call "money," but what is in reality currency. While there has been a partial recovery from the widespread depression that affected agriculture two years ago conditions are still far from normal, and the low prices of

staple crops seem to justify the claim that the great majority of the farmers are producing at a loss. High freight rates on what the farmer sells and buys, and relatively high prices for the goods he consumes, are burdens from which he hopes to find relief through currency inflation. Regarding the situation from the point of view of the producer, the farmers believe that with more money prices would advance to a point at which production would again become profitable, and they demand that the Congress shall enact legislation providing an increased currency supply. There are serious differences of opinion as to the form in which this increase shall be made, but the issue is raised, and will be a vexing problem at the next session of Congress.

It is not alone among the farmers that the idea that more money is needed prevails. The editor of a group of daily newspapers published in a dozen or more cities advocates the payment of the soldiers' bonus by an issue of \$500,000,000, in United States Treasury notes, by which method, he claims, the demand for aid to needy soldiers could be met without any cost to the people. What he ignores, as do the farmers, is the effect of currency inflation on all prices, not merely of farm products.

### The Near East Relief

The new recruit whose blanket was too short to cover his feet, cut a strip from the top and sewed it to the bottom, but found it was no longer. If, as the result of more currency, the price of farm crops advances, the price of everything the farmer buys will be equally increased. An issue of \$500,000,000 in federal promises to pay would increase prices and put additional burdens on the 100,000,000 American consumers. There is no magic by which the price of some commodities can be advanced while that of others remains stationary. Inflation due to an increased volume of currency soon affects all prices, leaving their relation much as it was previously. What the farmers really need is a better system of credits, provision for which is being gradually worked out by various agencies. The leaders of the great farm organizations have so far not joined in the "cheap money" movement, and their counsels may prevent a great deal of wasted effort in trying the wrong remedy for admittedly unfavorable conditions.

CANADA's position against being obliged to go to war without the approval of Parliament has been stated with clearness by the Dominion Minister of Finance, W. S. Fielding, before the Assembly of the League of Nations. As chairman of the Canadian delegation this year, Mr. Fielding urged the revision of Article X of the Covenant. He did not ask for the elimination of the article, but objected rather, he said, to the article's vagueness. "Ambiguous treaties are as pernicious as secret treaties," Mr. Fielding asserted.

Canada wants to have it clearly defined that Article X does not bind the Dominion under the League of Nations Covenant to take part in war without first having the declaration of war approved by the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. The present Government of Canada is applying this policy, in any case, of doing nothing without parliamentary sanction with regard to the possibility of the league of British nations—as Premier Smuts of South Africa has termed the British Empire—becoming involved in war.

Canada's right to consult through Parliament, to have the approval of the Canadian people's representatives before going to war, would never be questioned by Great Britain. At the same time, something more is evidently needed to allow the British nations to speak with one voice in an hour of crisis. As the dominions move toward national sovereignty on issues of peace and war and foreign policy, the necessity of being able to speak with unanimity—as the United States of America can speak on a critical national issue—becomes daily more apparent. While British unity is thus being maintained in the league of British nations, there is urgent need, too, that the nations, all nations in the civilized world, find the path to emancipate themselves from internal conditions and beliefs that lead to war.

ATTENTION has been directed to the fact, apparently sufficiently established, that the newspapers of the United States devoted more space, news and editorial, to the recent meeting of the American Bankers Association in New York, than would have been devoted, or than has been devoted, to eleven annual conventions of the National Education Association. In the latter, the pertinent inquiry as to why this is so is propounded. The query is an interesting one, and it may be worth while to speculate upon the answer. It might be remarked in passing, however, that those who care to take the pains to examine the files of The Christian Science Monitor, published at the time of the recent meeting of the National Education Association in Boston, will find, in the unparalleled amount of space given to the daily record of the proceedings, proof which will go far in upsetting the major premise.

The publicity which newspapers give to any event does not always depend so much upon the importance of the event itself as upon the interest which those who are supposed to read the newspapers attach to it. A newspaper which is compelled to recognize the fact that it has few readers among teachers and pupils of the schools, colleges and universities, might readily convince itself that it was not called upon to devote much space to the views of educators, no matter how interesting or important those views might be. The same newspaper, on the other hand, finding its patronage among those more interested in finance, commerce and trade than in education, quite naturally would open its columns to a complete record of a bankers' convention as it was possible for it to print.

It has been intimated by those inclined to defend the attitude of the educators and to criticize the publicity efforts of the bankers, that the financiers have been able to compel the newspapers to exploit and magnify the publicity which the bankers' organization supplies. Probably this accusation can be truthfully denied. But it cannot be denied that the bankers seem inclined to make the publication of the proceedings of their conventions possible, as well as profitable. A leading New York daily paper on at least one day during the sessions of the recent convention of bankers printed forty-eight pages and published a notice in the same issue announcing that it had refused many columns of advertising for which it could not find space.

Every layman knows that it is the advertising revenue of most newspapers that turns the wheels of the presses. Possibly the New York paper mentioned, without the returns received from its advertising, could not have paid, from its subscription and news-stand sales, the cost of the white paper consumed. Perhaps the educators realize this as well as the bankers. But the teachers and school superintendents are not in a position to back their knowledge with performance.

For more than four years Russia has been an outlaw among the nations. The world may be pardoned for having treated her as an outlaw. But in the present circumstances Russia is giving voice to a demand that is reasonable, legitimate and in consonance with the sense of justice among the nations. Moscow demands that its spokesman must be admitted to the council that is to settle the future status of the Dardanelles Straits. Russia is vitally interested in those straits. They are her natural outlet to warm water. They constitute her road to Europe.

It strikes the eye that the powers that are planning to determine the exact place which the Dardanelles are to occupy in the life of a reconstructed world will not determine that place without due consideration of Russian interests. So far as those nations themselves are concerned, the decision will be reached with full recognition of what Russia ought to have—a free waterway from the Black Sea to the outer world and back on a basis of equality with the other nations that are to participate in the conference.

But there is another point of view of this issue of such vast importance to the world. That point of view is the Russian point of view. Under the Tsars, Russia sacrificed millions of lives and billions in treasure for the achievement of a historic purpose, the attainment of a road to open water. If that original agreement included a physical possession of the straits—and of the peoples dwelling along its route—by Russia, the Bolshevik successors of the Tsarist régime have renounced the part of the bargain which provided for exclusive Russian domination of the straits. What the existing government, undoubtedly speaking the will of the people, demands is the right of equal participation in the control of the historic waterway with the rest of the world.

If participation in the councils that are to regulate the future of the straits is now denied to Russia, the Russian people will have reason to complain of an act of injustice, and the stabilizers of the structure of civilization and of international order cannot afford to create new causes of resentment. The Allies cannot exclude Russia from the conference on the ground that her admission would imply recognition, which the powers are not prepared to accord to Bolshevism. On two occasions in the recent past—at Genoa and in Paris—Russia was admitted to the council tables of Europe.

To Russia the Dardanelles are of greater importance than to any other nation. If Turkey is to have a recognized share in the solution of the problem of the Dardanelles, then certainly Russia ought to be heard, officially and on a basis of equality with the other great nations. For, in spite of all that has intervened in Russia since the opening of the war, Russia is still a great nation with a future. That future should not be clouded by the remembrance of an act which in the hearts of future generations of Russians would unquestionably rankle as a great wrong.

THE advance in the art of the photoplay continues steadily forward in spite of temporary setbacks due to universal and proper disgust incurred periodically by individual members of the profession to whom exaggerated salaries offer opportunities to display in public their personal weaknesses. The Drama of the Unspoke Word is of too great importance in its co-ordination with the Written Word and the Spoken Word to be permanently affected by the acts of any individuals, however reprehensible, in its onward march as it begins to come into its own.

Contrary to early apprehensions, the photoplay has not proved to be a rival of the stage or of the novel, but rather a new art distinctive in itself and necessary to complete the triangle. Slowly, but surely, it is passing through the inevitable unlovely phases of a new art. The audiences, once so easily satisfied, now demand better things, and with this demand a different class of producers is arising which recognizes in this powerful medium an opportunity to reach a stupendous audience with messages as worth while as those expressed through the drama or literature.

With a higher grade of producers will come closer co-operation on the part of the best writers, who now steadily turn their stories over for value, accepting (with cringes, perhaps, but considering the sacrifice inevitable) the mutilation which their work receives in the hands of the continuity writer in translating it into photoplay terms. The real amalgamation will be accomplished when the atmosphere which surrounds the photoplay becomes such that the best writers can breathe it, and when they study the technique with the same analysis that they now give to the short story or to the novel. The triumph of the art will come when the writing is done directly for the screen by the genius whose skill is equal to the task of telling his story by pictures rather than by words, supplemented by actors and actresses great enough to convey this message by facial expression, by gesture, by physical action, so surely that the audience may understand without the impertinent interruption of printed explanation.

The photoplay has become an international institution, and a force with which the world must reckon. It has as yet only touched upon the fringes of its possibilities. Its character in the future depends upon its audiences, for writer and producer strive to give that which is demanded. Present tendencies seem to indicate that the development will be along lines which recognize it as an art, and if these indications may be relied upon, the Photoplay will take its position squarely beside its sister arts, Drama and Literature.

### Where Russia Must Be Heard

## Editorial Notes

BESTOWAL on the Prince of Wales of the LL. D. degree by St. Andrews University in Scotland recalls a few facts anten to this university in its relation to the country. Strangely enough, it was founded by a papal bull in 1411, when James I of Scotland was a prisoner in England. When he returned from captivity, however, he founded the institution. At first there was just one college, St. Salvator's, but in 1512 a poor man's college was founded under the name of St. Leonard's. This was because the expenses associated with graduation had rendered St. Salvator's out of the reach of the ordinary undergraduate. St. Leonard's stood on the ground that St. Leonard's School now occupies. A few years after this, in 1537, to be specific, Queen Mary's College was founded, but with the Reformation came complete dissipation of the theological hopes of its founders. In 1747, St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's were united in the name of United College. The last college to be added was University College, Dundee, which was founded and endowed privately in 1883, though this college also was merged into the United College in 1897.

WHEN Prof. Edward C. Moore of Harvard, president of the American board and a member of a recent relief commission to Turkey, stated a short while ago that Americans cannot lay all the blame for the "unexampled calamities" in Turkey upon the European nations, he combated the argument of those, like Senator Borah, who would have it appear that "Europe is solely the author of her own ruin." Professor Moore expressed his further views, in part, as follows:

We have our own failures to answer for. At one time we could have exerted a decisive influence upon the Near East. We sidestepped and are misled today by the clamor of politicians. The sooner we assume responsibility for peace in that part of the world the better it will be for civilization. It ought to be done immediately.

We are probably the only Nation left which could now exert a great influence upon the Ottoman leaders and followers of the Prophet.

If that be so, then America should assume her responsibility gladly and without delay.

GREAT interest is manifest in American intercollegiate football clashes. Of course, the real climax is the New Year's Day game at Pasadena, Cal., which, primarily a spectacle, brings one of the country's leading elevens west of the Rockies. But the regular season contains games scarcely less interesting from a national point of view. Harvard, for instance, has met, conquered and been conquered by Centre College of Danville, Ky., the team it is scheduled to meet again at the Shadwell this coming Saturday. At Yale, Head Coach Tom Jones has bowed to the prowess of his younger brother, Howard, football instructor at the University of Iowa—and by the same single-touchdown margin as separated victorious Centre from Harvard last fall. Princeton played host to the University of Chicago in 1921, lost, and will repay the visit and compliment, too, as it hopes, next week. It is clear that these intercollegiate contests have not been at all to the disadvantage of the inland teams.

ADOPTION of a provision under which liberty of thought and free exercise of all forms of worship and religion are to be recognized by the Constitution of the Central American Federation presages well for the future development of the countries of Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras, which compose the federation. The provision further states that there can be no legislation on religious matters and specifies that all forms of worship not opposed to morals, good customs, and public order are to be allowed. Moreover, religious associations which compel a person to an unconditional obedience or establish confinement in cloister are prohibited.

CONGRATULATIONS are due to the Shah of Persia for having refused to sacrifice his personal humanitarian feelings on the altar of international courtesy. When the officials of Bayonne invited him to witness a bullfight, he resented their lack of tact. When the Prefect of the Pyrenees Department insisted on escorting the Shah to his box, His Majesty turned round a few minutes after the bulls had entered the ring, and refused to remain. None can blame him. A man may choose to do as Rome does when he is in Rome, but the Romans have no right to force him to comply with Roman customs.

RECENT adoption by the Wisconsin Republicans of a wet plank in their platform is convincingly offset by a postscript appended to a letter sent to every graduate of the University of Wisconsin regarding the 1922 Homecoming. It reads:

We are asking your fullest co-operation in helping to dissociate Homecoming and Booze. Every drink taken at that time is a blow to Wisconsin's ideals; leave it at home.

Whoever secured the addition of that postscript to the letter is a credit to both the University and the State.

PRESERVATION of a United States flag to Dean Prior Church, South Devon, England, by Mr. D. H. Fanning of Worcester, Mass., constitutes a delicate piece of real international courtesy. It appears that as a descendant of Henerie Burt and Eulalia Marsh, who were married in Dean Prior Church on Dec. 28, 1618, shortly before they left for America, he felt that this was a fitting token of regard to the mother country.

New post office regulations in the United States provide for the transmission of live alligators "up to twenty inches in length" by mail, these beasts being included in the category of "harmless live animals." Just the same, it is probable that any postman having one to deliver would be mighty glad when he had dropped it at its destination.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS records the fact that arms left in Siberia by the Tzeks were sold by Japanese officers to the Chinese, and comments that this illustrates how very international the world has become. America does not seem to think so in relation to Europe, however.